The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

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Broadcasting in Shanghai

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Interference With the Mails

AN EDITORIAL

The Tientsin-Danzig Link

P. I. Aids Cooperatives

The Tinkler Murder Verdict

Christianity in Dai Nippon

BY STUART LILLICO

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Volume 89 Number 4

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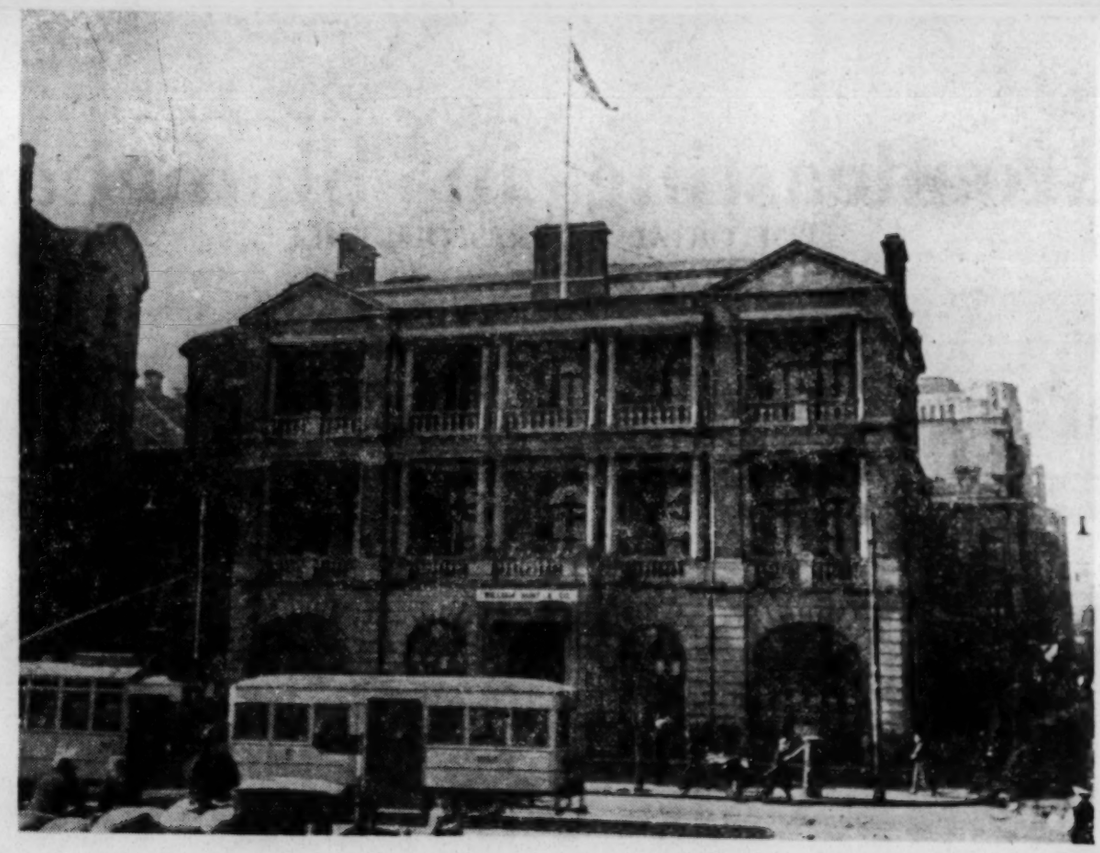

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

SALT ISLAND SEIZED

To the Editor:

The island of Dan San was occupied by the Japanese on June 2. Two days later they again landed on Sheu San, an island located between Dan San and Chusan on the north side of this city. Dan San is a fishing station and also a large producer of salt. It is about nine miles long and seven miles wide, population about 60,000.

All the people are engaged either in fishing or salt-producing. In producing salt they still use the primitive method. They sprinkle sea-water on salty earth and after several filterings put the salty fluid in wooden pans to be exposed to the sun. When the water is evaporated the residue is pure salt. It is said that there are 3,200,000 of these salt pans in use on Dan San island and in the sunny weather at this time of year each pan may yield from five to seven catties of salt.

A few civilians were killed when the Japanese took Dan San. Now a Peace Maintenance Association has been organized. People think the Japanese took the island, not because of its strategic importance in the Chusan archipelago, but because of the large production of salt and fish.

A READER

Tinghai, Chusan Island,
June 10, 1939.

DEPLORABLE ALLIANCE

To the Editor:

It occurred to me that the readers of **The China Weekly Review** would be interested in the following letter written by Mr. L. R. Severinghaus of Haverford School, Haverford, Pennsylvania, which was published in the May 29 issue of **Time** Magazine:

"When all arguments for and against various attempts at neutrality legislation are set aside, the unobscured fact remains that our great and not-always-so-good country is supplying the Japanese military machine with well over 50% of its war materials.

"A further fact is that the American citizen does not like this. . . . Is it not utterly ridiculous to consider any type of legislation whatsoever which will allow this deplorable alliance with Japan to continue? Why do not the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee make short work of each and every proposal which does not have the mechanism TO STOP THIS COUNTRY FROM ARMING JAPAN?...

"Despite public statements to the fact that we are no longer shipping bombing planes to Japan, informed persons know that other types of planes can be shipped, that airplane parts cross the Pacific, that the high octane gasolene which powers Japan's military planes comes exclusively from our country.

"And down below Japan's fleets of bombers, American surgeons, supported by countless church missionary suppers, labor night and day removing the shrapnel which crashes into Chinese flesh almost directly from our own scrap-iron heaps. Their medical supplies diminish as Japan announces that these materials will no longer be admitted....

"Why do not the American people deluge such persons as Senators Nye and Borah with letters pleading that we take ourselves out of this unspeakable business? Why do we not keep our Congressmen awake nights by the continuous earnestness of our appeal?..."

It does seem ridiculous that we should be called upon to shoulder the burden of relief in China, while our commercial interests at home are continuing to sell Japan the war materials which she is using to slaughter and maim the Chinese people. Also, it is equally ridiculous that our State Department should continue to protest to Japan about the destruction of hospitals, churches and business property while our businessmen, or at least some of them, are selling Japan the materials with which she destroys this property.

DISGUSTED

Shanghai, June 20, 1939.

SAVE THEM—FOR WHAT?

To the Editor:

It seems to me that there is something distinctly ironical about this "Safety First Week" which the Shanghai Municipal Council is conducting. The number of traffic accidents in Shanghai, and especially those with fatal results, is amazingly small, considering the congested state of the city.

But thousands die every year of tuberculosis and other diseases due to poverty, malnutrition, bad housing. Refugees and beggars die on the streets of sheer starvation, homeless and uncared-for. One cannot walk through the city at any time without seeing gaunt, hunger-lined faces.

Quite a tidy sum of money and considerable effort is now being expended to make the people traffic-minded. No one can object to that. But for what are the possible victims of traffic accidents being saved—so that they can die in more protracted agony of hunger and tuberculosis? How about spending some money on feeding the poor and building homes to replace the fetid hovels where so many thousands live—and die? Until something of this sort is done, traffic safety campaigns will continue to look hypocritical in the extreme.

PLAIN TALK

Shanghai, June 20, 1939.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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INTERFERENCE WITH THE MAIL IN THE SHANGHAI POST OFFICE

A foreigner residing at Foochow, Fukien province, previously subscribed for *The Shanghai Evening Post*, but failing to receive the paper, discontinued his subscribtion and ordered the *North-China Daily News*. Having no better luck than he had with the *Post*, he tried *The China Press*—but still no paper despite appeals to the paper's circulation department and queries at the local Foochow Post Office. Finally, he subscribed for *The Shanghai Times*, and had no further trouble, the reason being that Japanese censors in the Shanghai Post Office have instructions to pass the *Times*, but confiscate all other papers.

A similar situation prevails at Tientsin and Peiping where the pro-Japanese *Shanghai Times* is the only Shanghai paper that can be received through the mail. The British *Peiping and Tientsin Times* has been barred from the Chinese Post Office for many months. Only one copy is permitted to go to Peiping—to the British Embassy. Censorship of mail addressed to consulates or embassies is a serious offense because it constitutes *violation of diplomatic immunity*. Observance of diplomatic immunity prevails among all civilized countries, the only exception to the rule being a certain Oriental nation which it is unnecessary to mention in this particular paragraph.

Aside from interference with newspapers and other mail originating in the China ports, there also has been interference with mail from the outside world addressed to subscribers residing in Shanghai and elsewhere. Several hundred copies of *Readers Digest* containing a reprinted article of Pearl Buck's were confiscated in August 1938. The article said that China eventually would win the war.

The Japanese censors also abstract books from shipments ordered by local book dealers, the Chinese-American Publishing Company having suffered serious loss and inconvenience in this regard. One book stolen by the Japanese censors was a "History of the U. S. Marine Corps," ordered by members of the U. S. Marines here. All copies of a book dealing with propaganda technique, written by Prof. Lasswell of Chicago, were removed from a parcel consigned to a local bookstore. Another case: four copies from a shipment of 10 copies of Major Anderson's book on the Philippines were abstracted.

One suspects that the censors may be inspired by motives other than a desire to protect this international community from ideas contrary to the Japanese point of view. One is even more convinced on that point when proof is provided of the loss of letters containing currency.

No one of intelligence ever trusts important letters to the Shanghai Post Office. The mail is either taken directly to ships in the harbor or is sent by private messengers to Hongkong. When it becomes known that anyone is departing from Shanghai, he is immediately deluged with letters and parcels for mailing elsewhere so as to avoid the Japanese censors.

The statement from Japanese consular sources that the Japanese censors are only interested in stopping the circulation of secret military information does not carry conviction because there is said to be ample evidence that the Japanese are practicing what is generally known as "commercial espionage," that is, the inspection of mail received or dispathced by American and European firms and the handing over of the information contained therein to competing Japanese concerns. There is said to be considerable evidence of this both in the Post Office and Cable Officers.

Chinese Post Office finally admits presence of Japanese censors. This notice, telling of the confiscation of copies of The China Weekly Review addressed to subscribers in Tsingtao, was received after numerous complaints had been made regarding nonreceipt of papers by the subscribers. The Post Office is required by international agreement to supply such notification to publishers, but had not done so. Although seizures have been continued, no further notices have been received.

Foreign consular officials have strongly protested against this abuse, but with little effect.

It has been suggested that the various nations should resume their individual postal agencies which were maintained here prior to the Washington Conference—and it may come to that eventually. But recently someone suggested a simpler and possibly more effective method: Retaliation in kind! The Japanese are liberal patrons of the American Post Office, using it for the despatch of tons of propaganda literature to the United States, from Japan, and even from Shanghai. Why should the American Post Office carry tons of Japanese mail and distribute it over the United Staten when the Japanese are censoring, interfering, and even,

stealing articles sent by Americans or sent to Americans residing in China? This is about the only kind of treatment that the Japanese would be able to understand, and they would understand this. Mail in the United States is inviolate for all law-abiding persons, regardless of nationality, but there might be a way of preventing the use of American postal facilities by subjects of nations which do not grant similar privileges to Americans. It might be a good idea for some American organization to bring this matter to the attention of Postmaster General Farley!

CHINA'S OFFER TO PROVIDE A HOME FOR JEWS IN YUNNAN

THE offer of the Chinese National Government and the province of Yunnan to set aisde a district for the settlement of 100,000 Jewish refugees marks China as the most civilized and humanitarian of the nations. The action is in marked contrast to numerous other countries, particularly Cuba and certain Central and South American states which first offered to receive Jewish refugees, but later, as a result of political or religious pressure, changed their minds and rejected the unfortunates. The recent action of Cuba in this regard was the most reprehensible, because several hundred refugees were refused landing privileges, after the ship had anchored in Havana harbor.

But China has offered to open one of her richest provinces to the emigres and at a time when the nation is being subjected to barberous military aggression which has resulted in millions of Chinese people being dislodged from their homes and caused to become refugees in their own land. Perhaps it is this situation, taxing the charitable resources of the entire world, that has caused China to lend a sympathetic ear to the appeals of the unfortunates driven from their homes by political despotisms in Europe.

Some will say that China is inspired by the profit motive, hoping to benefit from funds contributed by international Jewry for the support of the refugees, or that the National Government hopes to benefit from industries established in what is now a primitive and undeveloped section of the country.

Regardless of the motives, the fact remains that the offer has been made and there is sincere hope that it may be developed into a practical workable scheme. According to the preliminary announcement made by Jacob Berglas, the well known German industrialist, and his associates on the Shanghai Jewish Relief Committee, the nominal consent of China and the Yunnan provincial government have been obtained for the creation of a sort of settlement, or "planned society" which would accommodate 100,000 persons, not necessarily all Jewish refugees from Germany, but others who may wish to emigrate because of political or religious persecution.

The scheme has special interest for Shanghai because of the presence here of some 13,000 Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Italy, and the prospect of having that number increased to 20,000 by the end of the present year. Obviously this great number cannot be housed or supported here permanently, hence the Yunnan "colony" offers relief, even though it may not be available for many months. The best part of the scheme is the prospect of providing opportunity for self-support instead of straight charity. There is sincere hope that it may be favorably received abroad and that the difficulties at this end may be smoothed out speedily.

A previous report that the German consular officials in Shanghai were familiar with, and sympathetic, toward the Yunnan scheme, was denied by the Germans on Thursday of this week. The Japanese also had been informed but had made no statement on the subject.

Japan's Chungking Air-Raids Cost $1,000,000 Each

Japan's recent five air-raids on Chungking, temporary Chinese Capital, cost a minimum of U.S.$1,000,000 each, or U.S.$5,000,000 for the five flights. This was the opinion of foreign aviation experts, some of whom were in Chungking through most of the raids. The cost was figured as follows: The average number of bombers participating in the raids was 27, of which the Japanese lost four on each trip. The type of bomber which the Japanese use, costs about U.S.$125,000 each, or U.S.$500,000 for the four which were lost on each flight. Each bomber carried seven aviators, four of whom operated machineguns. It costs approximately U.S.$100,000 to train an aviator in the United States. If it costs half that figure to train a Japanese aviator, the loss on that score may easily be figured.

Other items, such as bombs and gasoline, also run to large figures. Each plane carried about 1,000 pounds of bombs, the cost of which averages about U.S.$1.50 a pound. That meant the bombs cost U.S.$1,500 for each plane. Since the nearest airbase is at Hankow, it meant that each plane (for an 8-hour flight) had to carry about 800 gallons of aviation gasoline, sold in bulk by the large companies at Shanghai at approximately U.S. twenty-five cents a gallon. The total cost of gas for each plane was about $200 or $5,400 for the entire squadron.

The cost of property destroyed in Chungking probably did not exceed $5,000,000 in Chinese currency, hence in order to accomplish that destruction, the Japanese Army had to spend, at current rates of exchange, about $40,000,000 Chinese dollars.

Japanese Organize Company To Monopolize Shanghai Coal

The Hweinan Coal Mining Company, with a capital of Yen 15,000,000, was inaugurated at the New Asia Hotel, Hongkew, on June 15, with the declared object of obtaining a monopoly of the Shanghai coal market. According to the report in the local Japanese papers, the new company will take over and operate properties in the Hweinan district of Anhwei which were seized from Chinese interests by the Japanese Army. The mines, when operated by the Chinese Ta Tung Company, produced in 1937 a total of 500,000 tons, according to the Japanese report. In 1938 the production dropped to one half, but the Japanese hope to produce 1,000,000 tons this year. Important mines in that area which were operated by the Chinese, were known as Chiu Lung, Ta Tung, Yu Chi and Tienchiayen. Early in 1938 the military authorities turned the Chiu Lung mine over to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha which concern is now said to be tutning out 500 tons daily. The Japanese recently repaired the Hweinan branch railway connecting with the Tientsin-Pukow line, a distance of 107 kilometers. According to a report in the local Japanese military organ, the *Tairiku Shimpo*, the Japanese hope, within a short time to control two-third of Shanghai's annual consumption of 3,000,000 tons of coal.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, Shanghai obtained its chief coal supplies from the British Kailan Administration at Tangshan and Chinwangtao, but that concern's production has largely been diverted to Japan to fuel Japanese munition industries. Coal is now being imported into Shanghai from French Indo-China at the rate of about 1,500 tons daily, according to reports in the local press. It is being stored in the French Concession.

Senate May Delay Neutrality Revision

A dispatch from Washington on Thursday of this week (*Havas*) said that the U. S. Senate might adjourn without taking action on the revision of the Neutrality Act. Debate was postponed to Wednesday, June 28, thus giving the House of Representatives opportunity to discuss the question. Isolationist senators persisted in their opposition to revision of law despite President Roosevelt's recommendation that action be taken before Congress adjourns for the summer. There was a suggestion that the President might call a special session to consider the Neutrality Act in the event the situation in Europe or the Orient grows more critical. The House of Representatives is now considering a new Neutrality Act introduced by Representative Sol Bloom of New York, which provides for the abolition of arms embargoes. This has the approval of President Roosevelt.

Recent developments at Tientsin, Shanghai and Swatow, have done much to show isolationist Senators that American interests are closely bound up with British and Franch interests in all parts of the world, according to report of *Havas* from Washington. It was forecasted that the Administration would make a hard fight for revision of the present Neutrality Law before the adjournment of Congress. The present law, in the event of an outbreak of war, would prevent the United States from selling munitions to friendly states—thus indirectly aiding Japan, Germany and Italy.

The Shanghai Broadcasting Situation and Future Prospects

(EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

FOLLOWING Japanese penetration into Shanghai, radio broadcasting suffered the disintegration and chaos that most businesses have experienced. In line with their general policy of suppression and disruption, a Japanese Control Board was established in March, 1938 with the sole aim of liquidating all stations not in complete accored with their imperialistic designs and the mission of a "New Order" (or rather disorder) in Asia. The control Board was given the convenient misnomer, "Japanese Broadcasting Superintendence office," located in Hardoon building and under the guidance of a Major Asano. "Superintendence" in this instance meant anything from direct interference to outright confiscation of station equipment and material.

Today, after two years, radio broadcasting has revived somewhat, if the number of stations operating is an indication of revival—but it exists in a tense and apprehensive atmosphere. Without exception all Chinese stations have "lost their voice" with which they had previously contributed to the defense and rebuilding of a new China. Before outbreak of war in 1937, there existed thrity-five privately owned Chinese stations, five foreign ones and two government stations. While there had been some governmental restriction from Nanking, the stations in the International Settlement and French Concession operated with a degree of independence and integrity which they probably will not enjoy again as long as the Japanese Control Board remains in Shanghai. For the most part, the erection of a radio station did not involve a great deal of capital, and a fairly good station could be built from $8,000 to $20,000, Chinese currency. They could be located in a loft or, as was most common, in a private house or store. Radio in Shanghai was never a spectacular affair such as it is in American and European cities even of less magnitude and population. The regulation and control of radio broadcasting in Shanghai prior to the Japanese occupation was vested in the Ministry of Communications of the National Government at Nanking. Sometime in December, 1936, a board of censorship for the regulation and control of programs was set up by the Ministry of Communications.

After the outbreak of the war and throughout the fighting here the Chinese stations naturally espoused the cause of Nationalist China militantly. They saturated their commercial programs with appeals and propaganda on behalf of their soldiers who were desperately defending Shanghai. Even after the retreat of the Chinese army, most of the stations continued (their appeals and voiced their solidarity with their country's struggle. The Japanese of course could not countenance this, so long after all semblance of propaganda had vanished from commercial broadcasting of the Chinese stations, the Japanese continued reprisals and suppressions. There was more in this policy than mere retaliation: it was evident to the Japanese militarists, as it is to all dictatiorial forces, that radio is one of the most potent forms of propaganda. So long as it was beyond their control, it was an everlasting menance to their designs. Their sole objective was to supplant all stations by ones of their own control.

Desiring to give as little pretext as possible to the Japanese, the Shanghai Municipal Council forbade Chinese stations within the International Settlement from broadcasting any propaganda whatsoever. This "appeasement" policy of the S.M.C. was not so much the fault of the Council itself as it was the vacillating policies of the governments, which theoretically control the council. The French Concession, allowed no interference from the Japanese Control Board, and though no new stations were permitted establishment, those already within the Concession enjoyed a certain degree of immunity and license.

The first thing the Japanese Control Board did was to dispatch three trucks and confiscate for their own purposes the two government station—one of which, now XOJB, operating on a frequency of 900 kc continues to perpetrate upon the ears of Chinese and foreigners alike most flagrant Nipponese propaganda. They have programs in Cantonese, Mandarin and English, using *Domei* reports for their news broadcasts. The Chinese programs are extremely anti-British. As for the British, Americans and other foreign listeners the Japanese seemingly take pains not to offend their intelligence too much.

After the seizure the Japanese Control Board, immediately sent an ultimatum, in the form of a memorandum to all radio stations advising them that the Control Board had taken over all matters regarding supervision, direction and suppression of broadcasting, which formerly was under the jurisdiction of the National government. A week or so later, another memorandum was dispatched to all stations stating that permission had to be obtained from the Control Board before any station could commence operation and instructing all stations then in existence to forward to the board before April 15 their permits that had been issued to them by the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese government. The stations generally ignored this memorandum. Thorughly incensed, the Control Board waited until April 20 and then issued Memo No. 3., stating that if the stations failed to register before April 27, they would be considered as having abandoned all privileges, rights of protection.

Apprehensive over these threats, the local station owners held a meeting. The chairman was delegated to request the S.M.C. to deal justly with the matter and afford them whatever protection it could. They stated their willingness to register with the Police Department of the S.M.C. and were prepared to furnish whatever guarantees necessary, toward sustaining the peace, abstaining from propaganda or any remarks which might be objectionable to the sensitive natures of the invaders. But the station owners should be given credit for almost unanimity in one thing—they would rather close their station than suffer humiliating control by the Japanese.

Realizing the formidable opposition to his control board, Major Asano, tried to assure them that the "superintendence" office would not exceed the form of control previously exercised by the Kuomintang government except insofar as anti-Japanese propaganda was concerned, and moreover it was the intention of the Board to protect the acquired rights of all stations then in existence.

As a result of hysteria, six of the twenty-one Chinese owned stations finally registered with the Control Board, and the day following the expiration of the last ultimatum, all the remaining Chinese stations closed down. A few days later however a total of eight Chinese owned stations resumed broadcasting.

During these days the S.M.C. was forced to yield many points as a result of Japanese threats. The Police Department "outlawed" all anti-Japanese propaganda from Chinese stations, but still the Japanese were not

satisified. They agreed to negotiate and while the negotiations were proceeding the S.M.C. promised to issue no new permits, this being precisely what the Japanese wanted. Chinese desiring to install new stations had to approach the Japanese Control Board. Finally, the S.M.C. agreed to permit no new stations in the International Settlement without Japanese permission. Following this, the stations which had registered with the Japanese Control Board were constantly faced with new afflictions and coercions. For no sooner had a Chinese owned station registered with the Board, than pressure was exerted upon it to convert it into an instrument of Nipponese propaganda.

Those stations which still remained adamant to the ultimatums, had to sufier further reprisals. Having ignored a last warning to appear at the Control Board and register, the Hwa Tung, Dah Loh Tung Fang and Fuh Ying stations were notified that they had forfeited their rights to broadcast, and that their respective wavelengths were being allocated to certain Japanese and foreign station which had seen fit to register. The Fuh Ying (Pure Karma Buddhist Association) had refused to register because the proprietors felt that the religious nature of their broadcasts rendered them immune to military and all other temporal control. They were neither a commercial or political station and their programs consisted entirely of prayers and chants. However the Japanese, remaining impervious to their protests, started station XQMW on the same wavelength 980 kc to "jam" out the Buddhist station which had been operating on 980 kc for a considerable period.

The policy of jamming out unfavorable broadcasts has been a consistent practice of the Japanese, and has been one of their principle devices to effect control. In this instance, they simply shoved one station upon another's wavelength, so that the two stations, in being heard together, became nothing but a series of distorted sounds. The Japanese have done this in many cases, for example, XHHR, the Lai Tung station, was forced to assume 840 kc. to jam XHHU, the Dah Chung Hwa station, which had been operated on the same frequency in the French Concession, and which, because of this had felt no necessity for registering with the Japanese. The Mei Sung (XQMS kc 1220) was established to nullify the Tung Fang XHHG, one of the most adamant apponents of Japanese control.

But the Japanese Superintendence Office did not confine its persecution to Chinese owned stations. The foreign owned stations came in for their share of intimidation, and in the case of XHME, an American Commercial Station, it took the form of a direct and unveiled attempt to get it off the air. The American station was registered with the American Consulate-General, being the property of an American, P.H. Vanmeter. As 780 kc was then vacant, he chose this frequency for his station. Subsequently, he was informed by the Japanese Control Board that his station had been changed to 800 kc. However, 800 kc was the wavelength of the Sun Sun station, which had not registered. Compliance with this order being impossible, it was of course, ignored, and the American station continued on 780 kc. Shortly afterwards, station XHHV, the Yeu Lien, announced that it was returning to the air on a wavelength of 780 kc, this frequency being assigned to it by Major Asano. The Yeu Lien had been closed for many months, and the only condition upon which it was allowed to reopen was that it become an agent in the Board's warfare against the American station. Following still more complications, station XMHE is now operating on a wavelength of 720 kc.

Besides using one station to jam another off the air, the Control Board maintains five 100 to 200 watt transmitters for interference only. On these they put a "buzzer," which is designed to make a jumble of noise, which some say, incidentally, is about as intelligible as most Japanese propaganda. The Japanese also have a pleasant habit of backing their trucks up to any Chinese station in the International Settlement which does not submit to their commands, and siezing their equipment outright. The police offer no resistence to this high-handed action.

This summary provides but a small background, indicative of the obstacles which have been placed in the way of radio development in Shanghai. However, despite these difficulties there are today 41 commercial broadcasting stations in the city. Some of them are duplicates, others in doubtful condition, and all of them, dependent upon their own resources are hard pressed to continue in operation. Advertising, which is the life-blood of radio, is extremely meager, and whatever there is, is ridiculously cheap. It is actually possible to get an hour per day on a leading station at the rate of $350 (Chinese) per month or a "spot" announcement for as low as $37.50 per month. Rates such as these cannot be expected to induce any startling originality in radio broadcasts or enable the employment of talent for public entertainment. As a result of insufficiency of income it is imperative, especially for the foreign owned stations to limit themselves almost exclusively to recordings, with only one or two announcers at most, and a daily news commentator. The Chinese stations which comprise the bulk have studio presentations at various times, but these stations have been rendered so innocuous by control and regimentation, that their programs have little appeal even for their own people, whose anxiety and resentment leaves them in a poor frame of mind for censored entertainment.

The programs that might interest the Chinese populations, that is those coming by short wave from the National Government Station in Chungking, are constantly being intercepted and "jammed" by the vigilant Japanese. Sometimes however there comes a welcome discussion in Chinese in the form of programs by "roving" stations, which must of course, remain as hidden here as they do in Germany. These are the spontaneous creations of alert Chinese in Shanghai and constitute their contributions to their country's struggle. On these programs, national hymns are played, recruits summoned, and the aims and struggles of the National Government and leaders voiced.

The two Japanese stations XQHA (630 kc) and XOJB (900 ck) receive financial assistance from their government, hence ought to be able to give better programs than they do. But in view of what the Japanese have done in other fields it would be taxing the imagination too much to expect them to exert themselves overmuch in spreading their culture over the radio, particularly in view of the obvious fact that the Japanese radio stations, like everything else, are under the close control of the army authorities.

While Tokyo has a "culture" bureau in the Foreign Office and spends vast sums in the propagation of Nipponese culture abroad, the Japanese warlords who are in control here have little or no interest in such things.

Station XQHA does rebroadcast some Tokio programs which it feels might meet with the approval of Shanghai (and the army authorities). Its propaganda and news is "tuned" to this level and no bigher. The music is almost exclusively recordings, although programs sometimes consist of German and Italian operas sung in Japanese. The other main Japanese station, XOJB, was formerly the Chinese government Civic Center station. After its confiscation, it became headquarters for Japanese army radio propaganda in Shanghai broadcasting in Mandarin, Cantonese and English. The propaganda, as in the other station, comes in the form of elaborate news detailing the miraculous things which

the Japanese army is accomplishing for the benefit of the Chinese people, and how, through its heroic efforts, the British and other foreigners have been restrained from enslaving the entire Chinese population.

Needless to say, stations ZQHA and XOJB have to pay their announcers more than most other stations, for it is obviously a severe strain on the commentator's conscience, especially since the Japanese stations require that Chinese deliver to Chinese, and foreigners deliver to foreigners full accounts of the Japanese "good will" mission in China.

Besides those mouthpieces and a few other smaller owned stations, which they have coerced into doing their bidding, the Japanese have still another (unofficial) spokesman, or, spokeswoman rather, in the person of Mrs. Bobertson, who broadcasts the news of the pro-Japanese *Shanghai Times* over station ZQHA (820 kc), owned and operted by Mrs. Robertson herself.

Two stations which cause Major Asano and his Japanese Control Board more sleepless nights than all the others put together, are stations XMHC and XMHA, which are the most powerful stations in Shanghai. Both are under American control and thus are outside the jurisdiction of his "Control Board." Station XMHC is owned by the *Shanghai Evening Post* and *Mercury* and expresses the sympathetic Chinese policy of the paper in its news broadcasts to a far greater public than the paper could ever hope to reach. More deleterious to Japanese military objectives is the fact that it broadcasts in Chinese the news of its Chinese paper the Ta Mei Wan Pao, the morning edition of which had been recently suspended from publication by the S.M.C. as a result of Japanese pressure and police "appeasement."

Station XMHA is the property of an American, U.S. Harkson, who is proprietor of the Henningsen Produce Company, dealers in eggs, egg products, butter and manufactureres of ice cream and confectionery. The most provocative thing about this station, so far as the Japanese are concerned, aside from the fact that they do not control it, is the news broadcast of Carol Alcott. As a news commentator he is by far the most popular among the foreign population of Shanghai, and what makes him popular among the foreigners and Chinese makes him bitterly unpopular with the Japanese Control Board and its Nipponese army supporters. The Japanese claim that Alcott's broadcasts are "pro-British," and as such are anathema to the Nipponese point of view.

Whether the Japanese will be able to finally get Alcott off the air or curb his broadcasts remains to be seen. Recently there have been rumors of trouble between Alcott and the manager of the station who, allegedly did not approve of some of Alcott's statements. Several weeks ago the Japanese succeeded by pressure, intimidation and chicanery in causing the Harkson station to discontinue the broadcasts of *The China Weekly Review*, whose weekly summaries of world news equalled Alcott's daily news broadcasts in popularity among both foreigners and Chinese. Several hundred protests, more than 100 in writing, were received as a result of the discontinuance of *The Review's* broadcast and as a result, the manager of XMHA, fearing a loss in prestige of his station, tried to induce the *The Review* to resume, but subject to censorship as to its utterances. The editor of *The Review* rejected this offer.

Since XMHA is the property of the Henningsen interests and is primarily useful to them as an advertising medium for their butter, ice cream and confectionery products, it remains to be seen how far they may be willing to go in opposing Japanese control. The main Henningsen plant is said to be located in Japanese-controlled territory, hence subject to military pressure.

The Henningsen station recently has been criticised for its failure to re-broadcast here the independent news and entertainment program of the famous Treasure Island Station at San Francisco. The Treasure Island Station (W6XBE) was constructed and is maintained by the General Electric Company (without advertising) for the purpose of maintaining American news and cultural contacts with South American and Oriental countries. Its broadcasts may be picked up here by shortwave receivers between 7:30 A.M. and 11 A. M., and 8 P.M. to 11 P.M. If the programs were re-broadcast by a local station they could be heard by every owner of a radio in east and central China.

It must be remembered of course, that radio, as an instrument of propaganda is almost limitless, in comparison with other agencies of communication. News and comment which might not be so disastrous to the Japanese interests in Shanghai, where practically everyone is of the same mind concerning their invasion, might be exceedingly inflammatory in those places where the Japanese are struggling to keep out all the truth—that truth which they have good reason to believe, might prove to be as disastrous an invasion for their despotism, as the one they had envisioned for China.

For entertainment, XHMC and XMHA depend upon recordings, giving the public anything from Beethoven to the latest song hits, which are often quite a bit late by the time they arrive in Shanghai. The Christian Broadcasting Station, station XMHD (760 kc.) is devoted almost exclusively to religious topics, with the exception of news comments and occasional musical recordings. Indeed if an embargo were ever placed on records, the whole radio industry of Shanghai would collapse overnight with a completeness that no strategy or edict of the Japanese Control Board could ever hope to perform. Not a single Shanghai station has had sufficient enterprise or ingenuity to build up its own programs as stations in the United States, even in small towns, have done.

The police Department of the S.M.C. has its own station through which it directs the activities of its six armoured volunteer cars and its dozen or so normal radio vans, which patrol the streets. The S.M.C. itself also had in mind the erection of a radio station with which to advance the music of its municipal orchestra, but having allocated $200,000 for the orchestra and only $3000 or so for the radio, all logical accountancy, I suppose, collapsed at this point, and with it the broadcasting project.

Thus into the surcharged air of Shanghai, goes all the confusing network of sound, all the secret code messages and dispatches from the private stations of the various consulates, and military headquarters, the buzzing and interceptions of the Japanese, and so forth. Shanghai is said to have more radio stations than any other city in the world, a fact that one can prove anytime by simply spinning the dial of his radio.

Today, radio in Shanghai as at present constituted can see little or nothing, now or in the future, but a dreary prospect, and cannot fail but reflect the anxiety and tension of these hectic days. And even those stations beyond control of the Japanese Control Board, XMHA and XMHC, in a position to give this city and the other cities of China which they cover, outspoken views and facts, may soon have to face a new delimma and persecution. Already the Japanese have in the process of construction two kilowatt transmitters, now half completed, and probably ready for operation next month. These transmitters, allegedly were designed exclusively to jam XMHA and XMHC off the air permanently, if they choose to ignore the Control Board's last and final ultimatum.

The real test will come when the Japanese seriously try to force Alcoott off the air as they succeeded in doing with *The China Weekly Review's* weekly summary of world news. Up to the present Alcott, who also is Shanghai's best police reporter, has had S.M.P. support, although a Japanese terrorist once threw a bomb against the front door of XMHC while he was broadcasting and blackmailers have written him numerous threatening letters.

Japan Coordinates Tientsin Blockade With Hitler's Preparations to Liquidate Danzig Problem

WITH the Japanese blockade of the foreign Concessions in Tientsin well into its second week, with no signs of yielding on either side, and with the tension between Japan and the European democratic powers growing from day to day, it becomes necessary to weigh up the implications of the new Far Eastern situation which Japan has produced by her latest actions and to consider it in relation to the whole current complex of international rivalries.

There no longer exists the slightest doubt that what we are now witnessing is the operation of the secret German-Japanese agreement which lies behind the so-called anti-Comintern Pact, for the Japanese action in Tientsin has coincided with a series of German moves which indicate an intent to "settle" the Danzig question at an early date. As we have indicated several times before, an attempt by Germany to secure control over Danzig, especially if Poland makes good on her oft-repeated determination to resist the reincorporation of the Free City into the Reich, carries with it the imminent threat of a general European war. In the face of such a threat, the hands of Britain and France would be tied in the Far East, while the United States would probably have to choose between aiding the European democracies against Germany and holding off Japan in the Far East.

It is because of the growingly strained relations between Germany and Poland that Japan feels she can act with impunity. Contrariwise, the Japanese action in Tientsin is bolstering Germany in her determination to secure Danzig—even, perhaps, at the risk of plunging Europe into war. That Germany and Japan are consciously and deliberately coordinating their actions in their respective spheres is as clear as anything could be. Both hope to profit from a situation which makes it difficult for the democracies to erect an effective barrier against Germany in the West or Japan in the East.

How a Leftist Organ Views the Situation

London Tribune

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REPORTS from Europe this week show that Britain and Soviet Russia are as far from an agreement as ever. Indeed, there appears to be ample ground for the assertion that the project for a triple alliance to embrace Britain, France and Soviet Russia is dead and now only awaits the ministrations of the diplomatic undertakers. For weeks, Soviet insistence on guarantees to the Baltic states was the apparent obstacle to an agreement. Late last week it appeared that Britain was prepared to concede this Soviet demand. This week there have been indications that Moscow is demanding a guarantee against Japan in the Far East as the price of an agreement with the Western democracies.

If this is actually the case, there is only one construction to be placed on the Soviet attitude, namely, that Moscow is not desirous of tying itself to the democracies and is putting forward demands which the prospective allies cannot be expected to concede, with the well-formed intention of preventing any agreement. The question will be asked: Why, then, does not Moscow openly break off negotiations? The answer is very simple. A definite rupture of the Anglo-Soviet parleys would decrease Moscow's bargaining powers with Berlin, with which the Kremlin hopes to reach an agreement holding all those advantages which the democracies are not able to offer. And so the diplomatic farce is likely to be played through to the last act.

The economic advantages to both Germany and Soviet Russia which could be expected to flow from a definitive agreement have been stated too often to require reassertion. Equally obvious are the strategic gains to be made. For Russia, the gains would be enormous. First of all, the Nazi war threat against the Soviet Union—haunting nightmare of Kremlin dreams for more than six years—would be exorcised for at least a considerable spell. Secondly—and this is no mean consideration, either—Japan would lose her one valuable ally in Europe and Moscow could face Dai Nippon in the Far East without the fear of possible military embarrassment on the Western frontiers of the Soviet Union.

For Nazi Germany, the political advantages of an agreement with Soviet Russia are equally great. Russia and Germany in combination would represent the most formidable military combination Europe has ever seen. Russia, of course, has no aggressive aims in Europe, and most likely would not become a party to any which Germany might entertain. But even if Russia is just "neutralized," the hands of Hitler would be so strengthened as to enable him to tackle with downright earnestness the never-abandoned task of getting back Germany's old colonies—with perhaps a few new ones as well.

No wonder Prime Minister Chamberlain is beginning to talk once more in the language of "appeasement"—and no wonder Japan is so alarmed by the prospect of Soviet-German rapprochement!

There appears to be one especially important question unanswered at the present time: How long can Moscow string her suitors along without coming to a definite decision? That remains to be seen.

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THE question which immediately interests foreigners in China is what, if anything, the Western democracies intend to do to counteract, and if possible terminate, the intolerable pressure to which the Japanese

are subjecting them at Tientsin and throughout China at the present time. The fact that ten days have already elapsed without any decision being taken by the Powers shows the dilemma with which they are faced. It is realized that cautious retaliatory moves may have the effect merely of irritating the Tokyo imperialists without achieving their aim. Stronger measures may become necessary and these may have to be backed up by armed force. A major Far East conflict might ensue, and that would give Hitler the chance he is looking for. Can Britain and France take such a risk?

This, however, by no means exhausts the subject, for another question is suggested by the present state of international rivalries. How far is Japan prepared to go in her assaults on the interests and positions of the Powers in the Far East? If, indeed, a Stalin-Hitler agreement is more than just a vague possibility—and there is much to suggest that it is more than that—Japan will find herself in urgent need of a new ally or allies against Soviet Russia. One is thus entitled to assume that Japan will not proceed beyond the point from which retreat becomes impossible.

Yet Japan, as all the evidence shows, is in desperate case. The war with China is in a condition of stalemate. There are no more spectacular military victories with which to regale the disillusioned and disheartened population at home, which is feeling the burdens of the war with increasingly acute discomfort. Meanwhile the International Settlements and Foreign Concessions in China stand as an irritating barrier to frustrate the pet economic and financial schemes of the Japanese imperialists in China. Japan has arrived at an impasse, from which she sees no way out. Her dreams of imperial grandeur are taking on faded hues. The increasingly adventuristic character of her policies reflects the desperation of her ego-inflated empire builders. Yet it would be absurd to think that the latter fail to realize the perils of the course upon which they have embarked. It may well be that they would welcome a compromise solution of the Tientsin embroglio before it gets out of hand, as in all the circumstances it is likely to do unless some more or less amicable agreement is quickly arrived at.

THAT the Tientsin situation is indeed an explosive one, carrying with it the possibility of a first-class embroilment of Japan with the Powers, is indicated by all the news reports from the North China city during the past week. At dawn on June 15 the previously-announced Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions began. Food supplies destined for the two areas have been interfered with to such an extent that prices have soared to levels which have made it nearly impossible for the poorer Chinese sections of the population to sustain life, while many commodities are unobtainable at any price.

Coupled with this, Japanese sentries have been searching all persons, Chinese and foreign, entering or leaving the Concessions. In many cases British subjects have been forced by sentries to strip off their clothing, some of them down to the last garment. At no time within living memory have subjects of His Britannic Majesty been subjected to such indignities without firm and prompt action to secure redress.

On Monday of this week, the Japanese authorities announced that they were stringing a charged wire of 220 volts around the two foreign areas, thus tightening the blockade. Fresh foods, especially vegetables, fruits and meat have become an almost unobtainable luxury. A request to the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin, by E. G. Jamieson, British Consul-General, for a mitigation of the searching and questioning of Britons passing barricades, was rejected the same day. The British Consul-General was told that the Japanese measures had been taken after long deliberation and the exercise of "considerable patience" and would be continued in accordance with Japan's predetermined policy toward the Concessions.

That Japanese demands have gone beyond the original request for the handing over of alleged Chinese terrorists, and that this request was merely the pretext for an action long in contemplation, was indicated once more in a *Domei* message from Tientsin on June 16. This message said that the Japanese authorities were fully prepared to resort to stronger measures if the British adopted a "challenging attitude," and then went on to say that "informed observers" believed a settlement of the Tientsin crisis might be possible if the British authorities agreed to the following conditions:

1. Thorough investigation of crimes already committed and punishment of terrorists already in custody.
2. Strict control of anti-Japanese organizations in the Concessions.
3. Cessation of economic disturbances in North China.
4. Immediate delivery of about $50,000,000 worth of silver now in the Concessions.

If these conditions are not accepted, the blockade would continue indefinitely, these "informed observers" were said to believe.

While there has been much talk and rumor of possible British retaliatory action against Japan, there has been no official intimation that any such action will be taken. Inspired reports, which so far have not succeeded in frightening Japan, have spoken of possible denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of 1911, closure of British colonial markets to Japanese goods, and revocation of the most-favored-nation treatment for Japan in British markets. Officially, however, the British attitude has been most conciliatory.

A *Havas* report from London on June 19 said that Britain will readily accept any reasonable suggestion if Japan is willing to treat the Tientsin affair as a local incident, and will only resort to economic pressure if Japan fails to be reasonable. Representations to this effect, the agency said, were to be made at Tokyo by Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador. The French attitude was amply indicated in a *Transocean* message from Paris, reporting a denial by official quarters that France had lodged any protest with Japan against the blockade of the French Concession in Tientsin. France, according to the German agency, is endeavoring to localize the Tientsin conflict and intends to leave a settlement of its part of the conflict to the French authorities in Tientsin. Meekness on the part of France is readily understandable when it is remembered that the French Concession in Hankow, last remaining European-controlled area in the Wuhan metropolis, could be seized by the Japanese at will—and probably would be seized if France were to oppose vigorously the Japanese action in Tientsin.

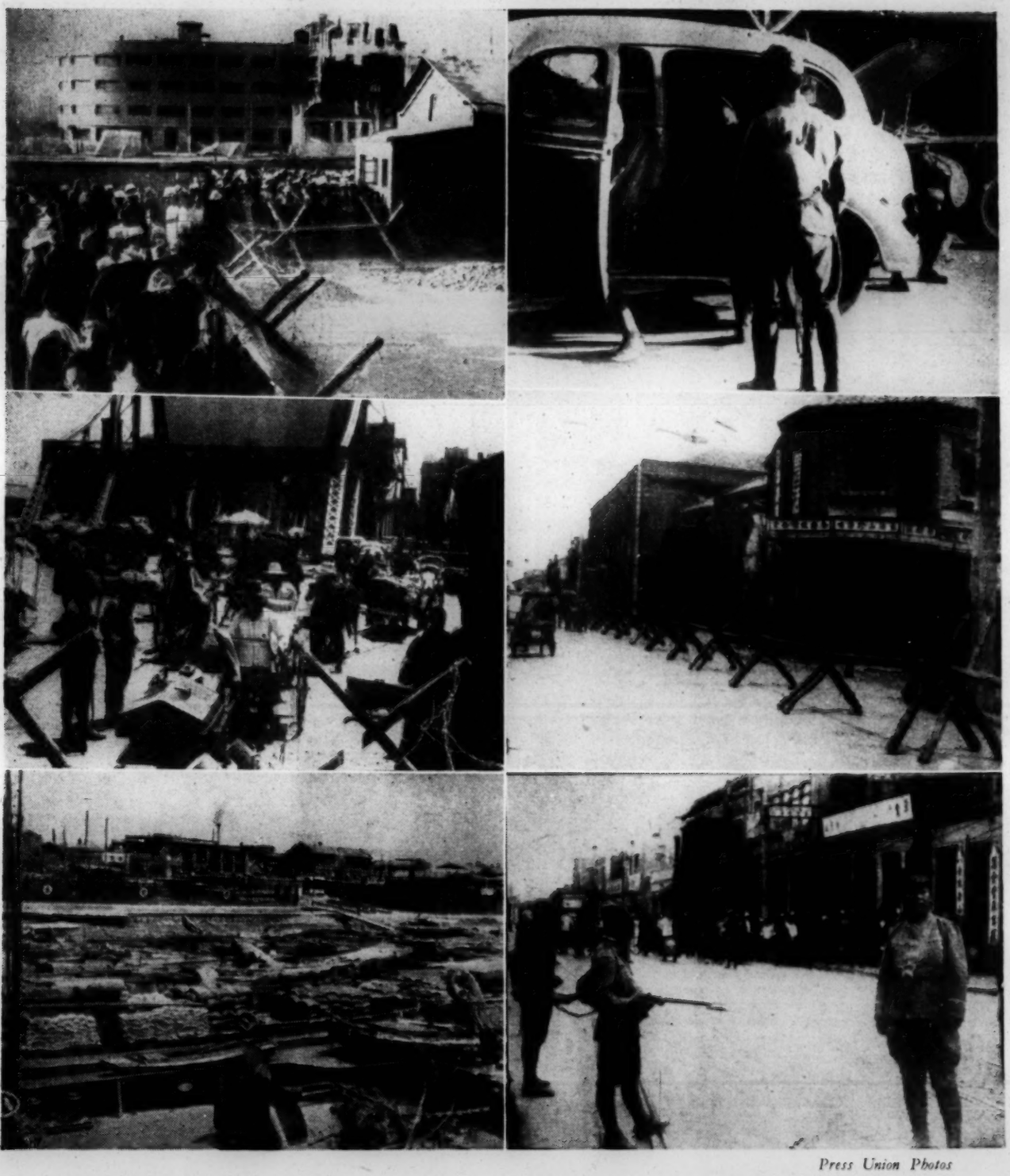
Hitler Interpreted

Glasgow Bulletin

Adolf:—"If we had our rights, Gretchen, you would be wearing some of those jewels of Empire."

SUCH tentative threats of retaliation as have emanated from London thus far have apparently not impressed the Tokyo warlords and the puppet politicians who serve them. Japan has "nothing to fear" from Britain and France, Admiral Yonai, Navy Minister, told the press in Tokyo on June 19, while the previous day, according to a *Transocean* dispatch from the Japanese capital, a semi-official source threatened that if Britain took positive steps in defense of her "so-called interests," Japan would be

Foreign Concessions in Tientsin Under Siege



Press Union Photos

Rejection by the British authorities in Tientsin of a Japanese demand for the extradition from the British Concession of four Chinese allegedly implicated in a terrorist act, led on June 14 to the imposition by the Japanese military of a blockade of both the British and French Concessions in the North China metropolis. These pictures are of scenes following the commencement of the Japanese siege of the two foreign areas, which is still continuing. Looking from left to right they show: (1) Chinese massed behind barricades erected by the Japanese, waiting to be admitted to the British Concession; (2) A Japanese soldier about to search the occupant of a motor car halted at one of the barricades; (3) A Japanese search party stationed at the International Bridge which leads to the British Concession; (4) Barbed wire barricades strung out along one of the boundaries of the British Concession; (5) Cargo boats piled up in the Pei River due to the Japanese blockade; (6) Japanese sentries on duty at a point along the Concession boundary.

compelled to take such necessary counter-measures as the situation might demand.

The ultra-Right organ, *Kokumin Shimbun*, added a somewhat hilarious touch to the Japanese attitude when on June 19 it suggested that Britain should return Hongkong "to China" as the best solution of the present difficulties. Value of the Colony, the paper, said, has greatly diminished in consequence of the Japanese blockade of the China coast, and if Great Britain has any understanding of the realities of the new situation in the Far East and wishes to reach a settlement of her dispute with Japan, she ought to hand over the Colony. For its cession, the "new government" was prepared to pay adequately, the paper declared.

Nanking's "Reformed Government" had its say in a statement issued on June 18 by Foreign Minister Lien Yu, who urged a

wholesale revision of Britain's "egoistical policies" whereby she was said to be assisting the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the Communists. Released simultaneously was the text of a "message of encouragement" sent by Chen Chun, Nanking's puppet Minister of the Interior, to puppet Mayor Pan Yu-kwei of Tientsin. "We hope that your city will maintain its determined and efficient attitude to destroy the underhanded designs of the British by completely cutting off communications with the British Concession," the message said, according to *Domei*.

Accompanying these verbal pyrotechnics, however, was the more conciliatory attitude expressed in a statement by a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office on June 19 and reported by the *Domei* agency. Japan and Britain, he said, could cooperate in "much wider fields" in China if the British authorities in this country manifested a willingness to do so. He denied that there was a divergence of attitude between the Japanese military in Tientsin and the Government in Tokyo and declined to reveal the Japanese terms for a settlement of the Tientsin affair. "Nobody wanted to carry out such drastic measures as the isolation of a foreign concession," he said, adding that what the Japanese authorities both in Tientsin and Tokyo wanted was British cooperation in maintaining peace and order in North China. The "isolation measures" at Tientsin were enforced in self-defense, he declared.

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WHEN Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador, called on Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, on June 16, to protest against the Japanese blockade of Tientsin, he was told, according to *Transocean*, that the Japanese Government is not qualified to accept the protest of the British Government and given to understand that such protests must be lodged with the Japanese military authorities in North China. The German agency reported a somewhat less polite action by the Japanese consular authorities in Tientsin when, (according to report quoted from the Paris *Temps*) the British Consul-General, E. G. Jamieson, phoned to protest against the stoppage of food supplies entering the British Concession and the manner in which Japanese sentries were searching and interrogating persons entering or leaving the area. The Japanese Consul-General reportedly told his British colleague to "mind his own business."

This rudeness, if true, stood in curious contrast to the action of the Japanese in Tientsin on the first day of the blockade—also reported by *Transocean*—when loudspeakers, mounted at the barricades around the Concessions, blared out the conventional Japanese apology to beleaguered residents: "So sorry for you!" The blockade, it was explained was made necessary in order to stamp out "Communist agitation" in the British Concession.

A section of the Tokyo press attacked the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, holding him personally responsible for the Tientsin situation. The British envoy to China, they declared, "is no longer the representative of his government but an advisor to the Chiang Kai-shek government, and it is entirely his fault that the situation has become so critical." This also was according to *Transocean*.

As the blockade got under way, the tone of Japanese statements became more hostile and vitriolic toward the British, and the puppet "Provisional Government" in Peking joined in the attack with a declaration on June 16 expressing the hope that the "greedy policies" of the British Government would be brought to an end along with a "collapse" of the British Concession in Tientsin (*Domei*).

From Rome came a *Stefani* dispatch via *Domei* which quoted the Fascist organ *Lavoro Fascista* as saying that the Tientsin blockade is "a new episode in the sad sunset of the British Empire. The English of today are not the same as those who in 1858 occupied Tientsin by force. Their rights were imposed on all races through initiative, will and force. But nowadays, not only in Asia but also elsewhere, initiative will and force do not belong to the English any longer." This slighting reference to the "Empire on which the sun never sets" got under the skin of the editor of the *North-China Daily News*, who devoted an editorial to showing that while the British lion takes a lot of rousing, he is a pretty tough customer when he is.

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WASHINGTON'S attitude toward the Tientsin situation is being watched with keen interest. Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed on June 19 that the American Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, Mr. Eugene Dooman, had offered the good offices of the American Consul-General in Tientsin for mediation in the controversy over the four alleged Chinese terrorists, this offer being made before the blockade started. But according to other reports it was not taken up. Mr. Hull said that the United States Government was not concerned with the original incident in Tientsin relating to the requested delivery of the four accused Chinese. "It is concerned, however, with the nature and significance of subsequent developments in their broader aspects, coupled with other past and present acts and utterances in other parts of China. This Government is therefore observing with special interest all related developments in China as they occur from day to day."

Reports from London said that Britain and France were in close consultation with Washington on the Far Eastern situation, and inspired sources expressed the conviction that the United States would support and possibly parallel any counter-measures against Japan which London and Paris might agree upon.

Japan has been careful to concentrate the main fury of her attack on Britain and British interests and to avoid giving offence to either France or the United States, although American interests in Tientsin are being seriously affected by the Japanese blockade. The Japanese sent several truckloads of fresh vegetables into the French Concession and explained that the blockade of that area was only incidental. Had they not blockaded the French Concession, it would have been equivalent to closing the front door (British Concession) and leaving the back door open, since the two areas are contiguous, the explanation ran.

Goodbye Kulangsu

The Masses, Chungking

The cartoon shows Japanese imperialism swallowing Kulangsu (Amoy) with the French and British frogs skedaddling.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet was due in Tientsin on June 20, where a reception in his honor was to be given by the American Chamber of Commerce in connection with his forthcoming retirement. It has not been made known whether his presence in Tientsin has any other significance.

Meanwhile some 50 British and French naval and military officers of high rank arrived in Singapore to engage in conversations expected to have an important bearing on the Far East situation. Among those attending on the British side are Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, General A. E. Grasset, Commander-in-Chief of British troops in China, Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert de la Forte and Colonel G. B. Henderson from India, General D. K. MacLeod from Burma. Attending on the French side are the commanders-in-chief of the military, naval and air forces of French Indo-China.

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DR. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs commented June 14 on Japan's anti-foreign moves in North China as follows:

"In blockading the foreign concessions in Tientsin, detaining Colonel C. R. Spear, the British Military Attache, and Lieutenant Cooper, British language officer, causing the death of Mr. R. M. Tinkler, British employee of the Lun Chong Textile Mill in Shanghai, and instigating the anti-British agitation, Japan's real purpose is to find out how far she can go in carrying out her avowed policy of seizing all foreign settlements and concessions.

"If Japan, who does not even respect the rights and interests of her own partners in the anti-Comintern Pact, is able to attain her objectives through the pursuance of gangster methods, especially in view of the series of aggravations and encroachments on foreign interests, then the future position of the Powers in territory under Japanese jurisdiction is dark indeed.

"It would be a mistake to assume that giving in to Japanese demands would provide a solution to a situation brought about by wanton aggression, first upon China, and now upon Third Powers, by the aggressor of the Far East, who is only waiting for a suitable opportunity to close the 'Open Door' completely and drive out all Western influences from Asia.

"Japan's bluff can be called if the Powers will collectively cease to purchase Japanese goods and stop all supplies to the island empire, instead of allowing their rights and interests to be trampled upon by a nation which is nearing exhaustion."

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JAPAN'S attitude in forthcoming negotiations for a revision of the status of the Kulangsu International Settlement will be such as not to permit "any backing down," Mr. Goro Uchida, Japanese Consul-General at Amoy, told newspapermen in that city on June 19 following his return from a 10-day trip to Tokyo where he went to receive fresh instructions. Negotiations, he said, would be resumed at his initiative "at some propitious moment." This was according to *Domei*.

Mr. Uchida asseted that he had obtained the approval of the Tokyo Government regarding future measures to be adopted in the Kulangsu question. Japan, he continued, was seeking to bring the Settlement authorities to realize that she could not tolerate the international area becoming a base of anti-Japanese operations or serving as an obstacle to the creation of a new order in East Asia.

"I believe that there will be no difficulty in realizing our objective as soon as the Kulangsu Municipal Council and the authorities of the various interested Powers revise their conception of the situation in East Asia," he stated.

Wang's Following is Growing, Berlin Organ Asserts

Japanese Troops Take Swatow After Heavy Bombardments

Swatow, Kwangtung seaport, was occupied by Japanese troops on Wednesday afternoon, June 21, following dawn landings at two points near the city. The city was entered after heavy naval and aerial bombardments, according to a United Press message from Hongkong. The Chinese defenders apparently put up little, if any, resistance, but were said to have suffered heavy casualties from gunfire. Several large fires were started, but it was not known whether these were caused by the bombardments or incendiarism by Chinese in pursuance of the "scorched earth" policy. The Chinese population was said to have evacuated the city under orders of the Garrison Commander prior to the occupation. All foreign residents were reported safe. Japanese naval units prevented foreign merchant ships from entering the harbor as the assault on the city got under way.

FURTHER details of the activities of Wang Ching-wei expelled Kuomintang leader, have been revealed by German and Japanese sources. The *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* claims that the number of Wang's supporters in China is rapidly growing and that negotiations are being carried on between his faction and the government in Chungking. The paper expressed the belief that should Wang's latest "peace" move fail, he will swing more toward the Japanese and actively promote the formation of a pro-Japanese regime in the occupied territory.

Political circles in Tokyo are said to be sharply divided concerning Wang's activities. Elder statesmen in Japan are stated to be of the opinion that Wang can only be utilized as an agent in propaganda work toward the "peace move." It is suggested that Japanese subsidies to Wang should not exceed $200,000 a month and that his work should be subject to the approval of the Japanese Special Service Section in China.

Large Monthly Subsidy

Japanese military circles, however, advocate that Wang should be appointed head of the projected "Central China Government" on the condition that the New regime, when established, should take over for the Japanese army all the organs set up in Wuhan by the Japanese navy. The subsidy to the new organ is said to have been tentatively fixed at $500,000 monthly, to be derived from the consolidated tax and the gypsum mine tax.

The young officers' clique appear to have confidence in Wang in carrying out Japan's program. They believe that Wang is capable of successfully undertaking the following taksks: (1) To push on the propaganda drive for peace; (2) to buy over Chinese troops; and (3) to head the proposed "Central Government of China." They further maintain that Wang should also be engaged for military activities and be granted a monthly subsidy of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 to finance his work.

Wang Still in Japan?

Wang, allegedly still in Japan, is said to be greatly embarrassed by the lack of unity among the Japanese leaders concerning his "peace" move. The recent mandate issued by the National Government for his arrest has literally driven him to despair. As the Japanese authorities are not likely to make an early decision on what to do with him, he is planning to return to Shanghai by way of Amoy.

While Wang is apparently in a bad "fix" in Tokyo, his presence there has caused serious concern on the part of Wang Keh-min, head of the "Peiping Provisional Government," who is said to have resigned, but his resignation has been refused. Although Wang Keh-min pleaded poor health as the reason for his action, well-informed circles in Peiping declared that the real reason was that the Japanese desire to instal Wang Ching-wei as the head of a new Peiping regime. Agents of Wang Ching-wei are stated to be very active in Peiping. Meanwhile, the Japanese are planning to complete a reorganization of the North China administration on a federal basis on July 7, the second anniversary of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Commenting on the Government mandate for the arrest and punishment of Wang Ching-wei, the *Morning Leader* said that the mandate would go down in Chinese history as an important document, testifying to the progress of China's armed resistance against Japan and her determination to carry on the struggle. The mandate has put to rest all rumors and cleared away the smoke-screen spread by traitors and spies, the paper said. Prior to the issuance of the order, it was frequently rumored that there was a secret understanding between Wang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Now, it is evident that these rumors were absolutely groundless. The paper concluded by urging that efforts should be made to prevent the emergence of a "second Wang Ching-wei" in China.

To Create Puppet Army

According to Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, the Peiping administration has decided to create a puppet Chinese army to cooperate with the Japanese forces in pacifying North China. The new army will consist of 20,000 Chinese and 5,000 Japanese gendarmes.

A new military court, established by Peiping's Public Safety Ministry under Chi Hsueh-yuan, started to function last week, claiming jurisdiction over all cases of a military nature in Japanese-occupied areas in North China.

North China is facing an acute food shortage. To relieve the situation, a large consignment of foodstuffs, consisting of 23,000 tons of kaoliang and 6,000 tons of corn, is expected to arrive at Peiping shortly from Manchukuo. Peiping is said to be negotiating with Manchukuo for a trade agreement, whereby Manchukuo foodstuffs will be exchanged for North China cotton.

Fear Haunts Puppets

Some of the Chinese puppets are apparenty blessed with a long life. But they are constantly haunted by the fear that it may be cut short. While Liang Hung-chih, Jen Yuan-tao and Kao Kuan-wu, leading officials of the Nanking regime narrowly missed death by poison, Pao Kuan-cheng, Manchukuo's foreign minister, escaped a similar fate in Chinkiang last week. Pao, native of Chinkiang, recently returned for a home visit. On June 2, he was entertained by the local Japanese and puppet officials at an opera show in a Chinkiang theater. During the performance, Pao was made the target of a bomb, which exploded, wounding him in the left arm. The bomb-thrower escaped during the confusion. Japanese gendarmes subsequently arrested more than 30 suspects, whose fate is unknown.

Two Nipponese Die

Meanwhile, according to a Japanese report, it has been ascertained that the poison used in the Chinese wine which was served during the dinner at the Japanese Consulate in Nanking on June 9 was atrophine, a substance obtained from the deadly nightshade. The poison claimed the lives of two officials of the Japanese Consulate, Minosaju Funayama and Tamakichi Miyashita. The *China Evening News* reported that Liang Hung-chih also died on June 17, while the condition of Kao Kuan-wu, Nanking's mayor, is said to be serious. The report, however, lacks confirmation.

Chen Chin-tao, puppet finance minister of Nanking, died in Shanghai last week, following a protracted illness. Prior to joining the Nanking regime, Chen was chairman of the Currency Committee of the National Government. Previously, he served as finance minister in the Peking Government.

Inspired by unrevealed motives, Viscount Mitsunojyo Funakoshi, one-time Japanese ambassador to Germany before the World War, suddenly emerged from his long retirement with a surprising declaration, urging the Japanese to abandon their sense of superiority over the Chinese, "lest they repeat the sins of the white race in Asia." He described those Japanese who maintain such an attitude as "destrovers" of the present Japanese campaign in China. The existence of such a sentiment, he further stated, would make meaningless the creation of a "New Order" in Asia.

Japan's Spiritual Drive

In an effort to bolster up the war spirit of the Japanese people, which is rapidly on the wane after two years of hostilities, the Japanese warlords are planning to launch a nation-wide spiritual mobilization drive, urging the people to be prepared for long range hostilities in China. The drive is scheduled to commence on July 7, the second anniversary of the war. The Tokyo War Office, in a pamphlet, declared that two or three more years would be required to "chastise" the anti-Japanese Chinese armies and one generation would be necessary for establishing the foundation of a "New Order" in Asia.

In commemoration of the second anniversary of the start of the hostilities at Lukouchiao, Japanese army circles in Peiping are promoting the organization of a Lukouchiao Society. The inaugural meeting of the society is scheduled to be held on July 6.

The importance of thrift and national conservation during the war of resistance

was stressed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in a circular order to the entire country. The order points out that modern warfare is a contest of the aggregate human, material and financial strength of nations. That country which is capable of prolonged resistance in the financial and material domains will achieve the ultimate victory. In order to achieve the aims of the campaign of resistance and national reconstruction, the order states, the entire country must practise thrift so as to conserve the strength of the state. The Generalissimo particularly warns the military men against extravagance and evil practices. The public in general was urged to awake to the realities of the situation, conserve public property, avoid waste of public funds, preserve integrity of personal character, and observe the virtues of honesty and honor.

Maj.-Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, (eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek), who holds the post of Peace Preservation Commissioner for Kiangsi, has been appointed concurrently Special Administrative Commissioner for the 4th Area in Kiangsi.

Speech by Dr. Kung

China's determination to continue resistance against the Japanese invasion was reaffirmed by Dr. H. H. Kung, president of the Executive Yuan, in a radio address broadcast from Chungking last week. In reviewing the military situation during the past two years, Dr. Kung deplored the immense suffering endured by the people and condemned the wanton massacre of the people by Japanese troops.

He stated that the government was deeply distressed at this melancholy situation but pointed out that the reason why it had not hesitated to organize and lead the people in the war of resistance, despite the sacrifices involved, was because this campaign was the country's final struggle for continued existence. "If we can not bear the present hardships, we shall only invite disaster; we can not but be determined to resist to the utmost, in order to save the country," Dr. Kung said.

Asserting that nothing could stop China's campaign of resistance unless and until Japan abandons her policy of aggression, Dr. Kung declared that by prolonged resistance, China could force Japan to alter her policy. He also asserted that China had good reason to believe in her ultimate victory. Militarily, juding from the progress of the hostilities in the past two years, China is becoming stronger and the Japanese are becoming weaker as the hostilities are prolonged. China, during the period, has made rapid progress in military strategy, replenishment of military ranks and improvement of military equipment. Diplomatically, China's war against aggression is winning international sympathy and assistance. In resisting the Japanese, China is not only fighting to uphold international justice and law, but also enhancing the prestige of the peace front. The gradual reinforcement of the international peace front is accentuating the isolation of Japan in the family of nations. Economically, China has won a victory in the currency war, as Japan's attempt to undermine the credit of the legal tender notes has failed.

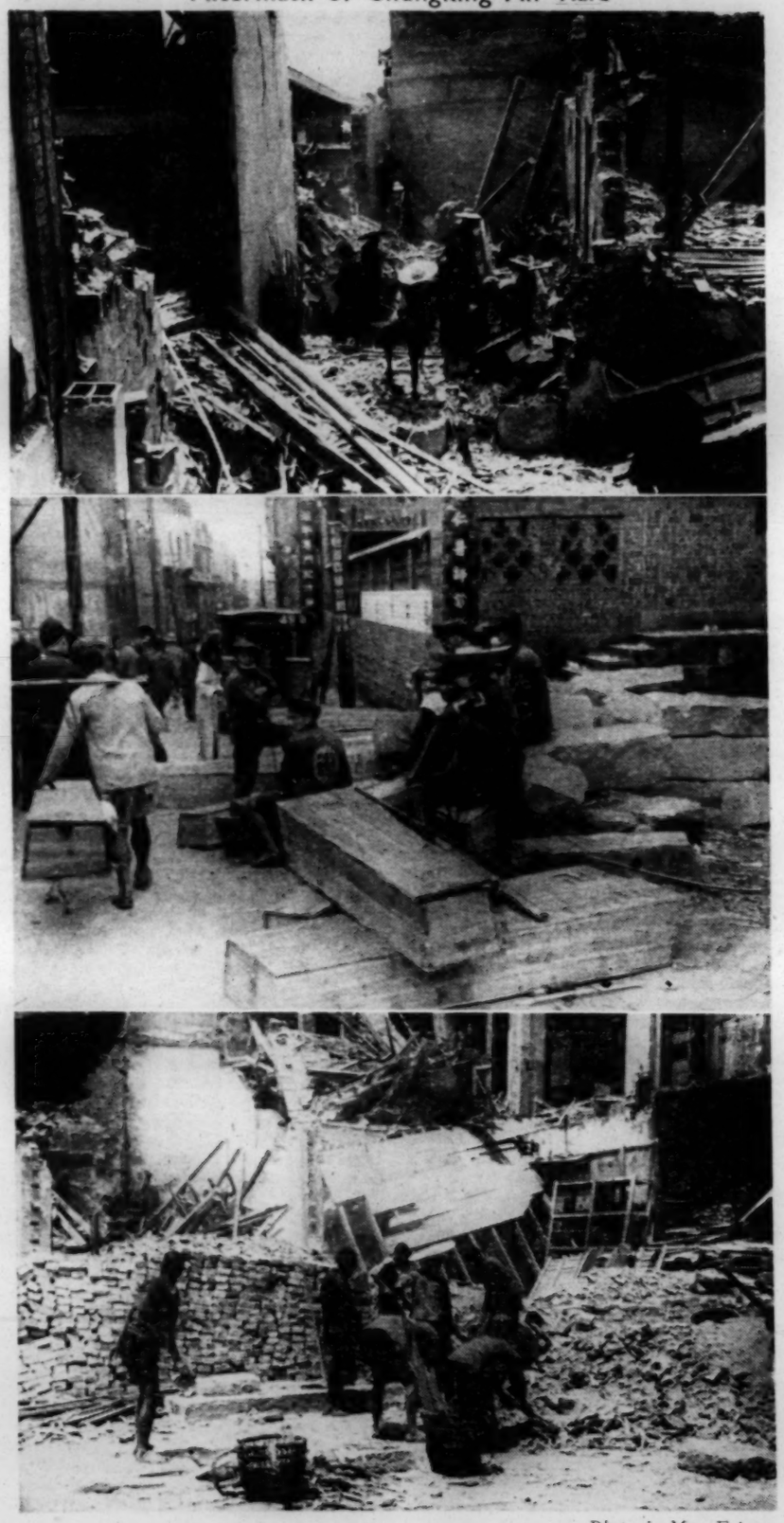
Economic Perils

Discussing Japan's economic situation, Dr. Kung stated that Japan was confronted with many economic dangers. Firstly, there is a stagnation in Japan's national production; secondly, the sufferings of the Japanese people have increased as the result of unlimited expansion of Japan's military industries, which have absorbed all capital and labor. According to reliable reports, Dr. Kung stated, in the first year and a half of the war, Japan spent more than $11,000,000,000. This huge burden, regardless of the cleverness of the Japanese financiers, must be borne by the Japanese people, and consequently they must suffer under the burden. Moreover, due to decrease in production, the fall in monetary values, and the rise in prices of daily necessities, the Japanese people, though they work hard throughout the year, can hardly escape hunger, Dr. Kung pointed out.

Writing for the London *Tribune*, Jack Chen, younger son of the ex-Foreign

(*Continued on page 120*)

Aftermath of Chungking Air Raid



Photos by Mary Fei

In the upper and lower views workmen are seen clearing up the debris left by the air raid on Chungking on May 25. Center picture shows coffins laid out in Central Park just after the bombing, waiting to receive the remains of victims.

Christians and the Japanese Caesar

BY STUART LILLICO

(*Christian Century, Chicago, May* 24, 1939)

RECONCILIATION of the Christian God with contemporary politics has been a source of embarrassment and subterfuge ever since Joseph and Mary fled to Egypt with the infant Savior. In Japan today earnest Christians find themselves in difficulties when they try to answer the dictates of their conscience, directed by a heavenly King, and at the same time fulfill their obligations to their emperor, a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess, creator of the earth.

In a rural parish in northern Japan, a native pastor recently solved the problem with the realization that what has traditionally been referred to as the Holy Trinity—the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost—was in reality a Holy "Quadrinity," the fourth element being the Emperor of Japan. The theory might have gone a long way toward reconciling Christianity with the imperial system, but the matter came almost simultaneously to the attention of the pastor's more orthodox bishop and the local gendarmerie. Hardly had he recovered from the episcopal reprimand for heresy before he was jailed on charges of lese majesty!

The incident has a significance far beyond its historical value, for it aptly illustrates the plight of both Japanese Christians and the Japanese government. The fundamental clash between a religion based on the idea of a personal Savior and a national polity that regards all the people as wards of the imperial family is obvious.

New Law to Control Religions

Japan would not be Japan if it did not follow Germany's example in the religious field today. Reactionary elements definitely consider Christianity too international and peace-loving for a nation as virile and heaven-ordained as they would like the Japanese to be. Within the past nine years repeated demonstrations against Christian institutions have occurred. These have not been serious in themselves, but they indicate a trend toward drastic regulation of all "foreign" faiths that came to a head this winter in the formulation of a new religions law.

Prior to the enactment of this legislation the position of Christianity in Japan was rather anomalous. It had no clear legal standing, despite a host of regulations and supervisory organs. The membership of all Christian denominations put together is negligible compared with even the smallest of the Shinto or Buddhist sects, but in any sort of interreligious conference the Christians have had an equal voice with the others. The constitution guarantees religious freedom, but the church is under constant scrutiny by such diverse groups as the civil police (under the home ministry), the gendarmerie (under the war office) and the religions bureau of the education ministry. Although considerable pressure is felt by Christianity, in common with many Buddhist and Shinto sects, the faith has as firm a position in Japan today as it has in any non-Christian nation in the world.

Nippon has approximately 350,000 professing Christians. The number increases by from 10,000 to 20,000 a year. Considered in the light of Japan's 90,000,000 inhabitants, the figures are not particularly impressive. Many of the quasi-Shinto sects report gains of 1,000,000 or more in a year. There is little doubt, however, that Christian influence in Japan is all out of proportion to the number attending church on Sunday. The actual converts are certainly well in excess of the official figures. It is doubtful, also, if any other faith has a man who occupies quite the unique position in Japanese life that Toyohiko Kagawa does.

Particular point is given to this situation by the fact that from 1613 to 1859 Christianity was banned in Japan on pain of death. The 240-year persecution is commonly said to be the only successful suppression of the religion in history. That statement may not be strictly accurate, however, if the story told by the French priests who returned to Nagasaki to resume work in 1865 is true.

Christianity's Past Persecution

The southern island of Kyushu, of which Nagasaki is the chief port, was, prior to the proscription, the principal center of Christianity. At its zenith, it had 300,000 Roman Catholic converts and 250 organized churches. But the military rulers of the country viewed the movement with considerable misgivings—even as they do today—and rivalries between the Portuguese, who inevitably associated Catholicism with commerce, and the more profane Dutch traders tended to discredit the entire faith in the eyes of the government. In 1613 the padres were ousted from Japan and all forms of Christian worship prohibited. For the next two centuries the crossroads of the empire were marked by edict boards that threatened death to anyone who introduced the faith into Japan again. In the years that followed untold numbers of Japanese and not a few foreigners were beheaded, tortured, crucified or imprisoned.

With the cracking of Nippon's shell of isolation in the 1850's, the priests returned to Nagasaki. Not a vestige of the faith was to be found beyond the ruins of a fifteenth century church. Within a month, however, 3,700 villagers from the Nagasaki area appeared and openly professed their adherence to Roman Catholicism, having passed the tradition down through their families for eight generations in the very center of the persecution.

No better illustration of the improved status of Christianity is possible than the fact that, fifty years ago, to a Japanese the phrase, "three religions," meant Shinto, Buddhism and Confucianism, while today it means Shinto, Buddhism and Christianity. As an official of the religions bureau recently told the writer, "Confucianism is now considered a doctrine, rather than a religious faith." The principal remaining traces of this doctrine in Japan are to be found in the imperial rescript on education and a single Confucian temple in Tokyo.

While it might be said that Christianity's advance has been at the expense of the "doctrine of the mean," the fact is that a profound change has taken place in the whole religious set-up of the empire during the past half-century. To understand it and to appreciate the reasons for the modern "persecution of the Christians," another brief excursion into history is necessary.

90 Million Followers

Japan's native religion is a complex offspring of a nature and ancestor worship known as Shinto, or "The Way of the Gods." To find its counterpart in other civilizations, one must go bak to the Pharaohs or the Caesars. Shinto is notoriously weak and has been repeatedly bolstered with ideas borrowed from foreign faiths. Particularly in the face of Buddhism, Shinto almost disappeared as a distinct religion. Yet today all 90,000,000 Japanese, Koreans and Formosans are followers and a strong effort is being made by the government to promote Shinto worship.

The key to this *revanche* is the fact that ancestor worship is now interpreted as devotion to the emperor. "Ancestor worship as practiced by Shintoist devotees is confined to praying for the welfare of the emperor, as they implicitly believe that the welfare of the emperor is entirely identical with theirs," says one semi-official explanation of the faith. "The idea comes from the orthodox tradition that, as the Japanese nation is one huge family of homogeneous origin, praying for its patriarchal chief, the emperor, covers the whole people."

Such a definition has been possible only within the past few decades. In the wild scramble to appear "foreign" after Japan was opened to the West, the nation at one time seriously considered adopting Christianity as its official faith. The idea probably came from England, along with the naval organization plans. What finally happened was, in effect, the establishment of Shinto as the state religion. First, however, a great deal of theological untangling was necessary.

Shinto and Buddhism had become thoroughly entwined through the centuries, so that the older native tradition amounted to a faintly passé form of the general belief, much as, for instance, the *flagellantes* are regarded by the Roman Catholic Church today. As a separate entity it hardly existed. The throne, which it professed to worship, had for hundreds of years been manipulated by the military rulers. Many of the emperors themselves had been devout Buddhists.

In the years that followed, Japan did a masterly job of rehabilitating Shinto. The faith was really split in two longitudinally, and the element of emperor worship made distinct from the more properly religious aspect. Obviously, complete demarcation is impossible. A constant tug-of-war is in progress between the two elements and most of the current religious difficulties spring from this fact.

Emperor worship comes under the heading of state Shinto and is practiced at the 111,000 shrines that mark every crossroad, scenic spot and community center in Japan. Distinct from it is "sectarian Shinto," which is divided into 13 recognized denominations as the result of theological differences. Some of these vary so widely that they are scarcely able to come under a common heading. Officially, however, they all profess a "reverence for the deities" as a cardinal article of faith and observe "precepts handed down by the divine (imperial) ancestors." The point of juncture with state Shinto is in the shrine, at which the sectarians worship but which they do not directly maintain.

Emperor Worship Difficulty

Such an arrangement is bound to have endless repercussions in other fields. The difficulty of drawing a distinct line between visiting a Shinto shrine as a patriotic gesture and going there to worship the emperor as a god is obvious.

Within the past two years the Presbyterian mission in Korea has been forced to suspend its schools because it refused to let the pupils visit the imperial shrines on days decreed by the government-general. In Japan proper the issue has been avoided by a clear understanding that visits to shrines on such designated days were to be considered merely as patriotism, in no way connected with religion. Such a subterfuge was technically untenable in Korea because of the special circumstances prevailing there, particularly the constant official pressure toward the complete Japonification of the Koreans, on one hand, and the uncompromising attitude of the Presbyterians, on the other.

With the emperor potentially involved in any religious question, Christian educators

today must walk with wary steps. The president of St. Paul's University in Tokyo, maintained by the Episcopal Church, was forced to resign recently because, in reading the hallowed imperial rescript on education in chapel on a national holiday, he stood on the altar steps, below the lectern where the Bible is read. Last spring a moderator of the Japanese Congregational Church, concurrently acting president of a Christian university, was "informally arrested" because in reading before a meeting a poem composed by the Emperor Meiji he inadvertently mispronounced one of the words.

It is only fair to admit that Christianity is not alone in suffering from this official "witch hunting." Two important quasi-Shinto groups have recently been suppressed completely on charges of lese majesty; while one other Shinto sect and one Buddhist organization are known to be on extremely shaky ground. Further, the troubles that plague the administrators of many of Japan's mission schools have frequently been the result of faculty dissensions, rather than irreverence. Japanese do not subscribe to the belief that patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel, of course, but everyone realizes that the most convenient way to get rid of a rival is to impeach his ideology.

A particular sufferer from this form of sabotage has been Doshisha University in Kyoto. The school is the oldest Christian institution in Japan, having been organized in 1875, and is notoriously liberal in its policies. Within the past decade, however, it has been involved with the authorities time and again in the most fantastic ways. Someone—and it is generally agreed to be a reactionary clique in the faculty—is persistently "pickin on" the school.

The Army's Role in Religion

With the rapid Japanese expansion on the continent of Asia, speculation on the future of the three religions, as well as other faiths, is legitimate. The army has gone to great lengths to sponsor Confucian precepts among the people of the conquered area. Mohammedanism is looked upon with favor and there is every indication that the Catholics will benefit as the result of their attitude in Japan toward the war. The position of Protestant missionaries—whether working from Tokyo or Shanghai—is uncertain. Much will depend on the course of Japanese domestic politics.

The revised textbooks in the schools of Peiping not only eliminate all anti-Japanese ideas, but they also put great emphasis on the traditional Confucian doctrine that the duty of the rulers is to rule and the role of the people is to accept that administration without question. The "Three Principles of the People," propounded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and somewhat vaguely followed by the Chinese central government under Chiang Kai-hsek, has been replaced in north China by the "Renewed People's Principles," based on the older teachings.

Within the past two years Nippon has developed a great love for the Mohammedans. The basis for this, if any exists, is probably the belief that the Moslems of China will make valuable allies against Chiang Kai-shek and Russia because of past oppression. If the Mohammedans really have any desire to cooperate with Japan, they seem likely to have every opportunity to do so.

It is significant that nothing is heard about plans for propagating Shinto in China. Definitely, the religion is not an article for export. Some superficial progress has been made in revising Korean history so that a link can be found between the legendary gods of Japan and the dethroned kings of Korea, thus making the Koreans of today eligible to worship the Emperor of Japan as their family head, but it is hard to see similar success in China, where the written history, culture and religion far antedate Japan's.

Last spring the education ministry in Tokyo called a conference of representatives of all religious sects in Japan. Nearly eighty delegates from Christian, Buddhist and Shinto groups attended. The main purpose was to discuss the "national spiritual mobilization drive" then in progress and to outline ways in which the churches might cooperate. Most of the talking was done by the Shinto representatives. The drive was directly in their field, with accentuation on worship of the emperor and the encouragement of visits to important shrines. The Christians and Buddhists could only listen. The discussion then switched to plans for religious work in China and the situation was immediately reversed. Christian and Buddhist representatives became expansive as they talked of their hopes. The Shinto priests began gathering their books and papers. Evangelism among the Chinese was of no interest to them.

Religion as National Morale

Japan's realization that religion can be intimately bound up with politics and can be used to foster national purposes is not new. Russia, Mexico and Germany have marked a clear course of action. Nippon's earlier proscription of Christianity showed that the old shoguns had modern ideas. The very introduction of Buddhism in Japan resulted from the conclusion of an alliance with a Buddhist kingdom in Korea against a pagan state. In the past few years, the conclusion of the anti-Comintern agreement with Germany has resulted in the adoption of half-hearted restrictions against Jews in Japan and "New China."

The terms of the new religions law are in no way severe. Besides the fact that Christianity is specifically included for the first time, the principal point is a requirement that all religious bodies must be properly organized and incorporated. They must then register with the government, but existing institutions are given two years in which to do this. In only one respect does the legislation carry a threat; that is in the great latitude it gives prefectural governors and the education minister in accepting or rejecting future registrations. Otherwise it appears to be extremely impartial. Somewhat surprisingly, no mention is made of foreign missionaries. Numerous restrictions on their activities had been anticipated. Even before the terms of the legislation were made known, however, it was generally admitted that its passage would have one entirely beneficial effect. That would be the crystallization of a situation that has been nebulous and subject to serious misunderstandings.

Traffic Safety Campaign Conducted in Shanghai

Under the title of "Safety First Week," a campaign to make the population of Shanghai's International Settlement traffic-minded got under way June 18 after lengthy preparation by the committee in charge, of which J. D. E. Shotter of the China General Omnibus Company is chairman. The campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipal Council and parallels a similar campaign recently inaugurated by the authorities of the French Concession. The campaign was considered all the more necessary in view of the overcrowding and congestion of Shanghai streets due to the influx of refugees from surrounding areas.

By means of illustrated posters displayed on buildings, in street-cars and in buses, and by propaganda pictures in movie houses, the population is being taught elementary rules of safe conduct on the streets, while the police forces are enforcing traffic rules more strictly and have been directing pedestrians in the art of crossing the city's thoroughfares without endangering life and limb.

Labor Conditions in India Given Airing

Conditions in two British colonies—teeming India and the tiny Crown Colony of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean—received a public airing lately, according to reports by the *Transocean* news agency. The first report, dated June 15 from Geneva, summarized a speech delivered at the International Labor Conference by the Indian delegate, Mr. Nimbkar.

Describing the present-day situation in India, the speaker said that the conditions of the workers were extremely unfavorable. Wages were extraordinarily low and could be compared only with those of Chinese and Japanese workers. Working hours were long and factory conditions left a great deal to be desired. Housing conditions were extremely poor and the workers enjoyed no protection of any kind, such as old age or sickness insurance. The majority of unemployed workers were not cared for in any way. Paid holidays were unknown.

The speaker also said that the workers' right to join their own organizations and express their opinions were greatly restricted and that on several occasions protesting workers had been fired on. Last year had been a record year as far as strikes were concerned. The dissatisfaction of the Indian people was generating radicalism which the Indian government tried to suppress by radical measures. Nimbkar said he wished to protest from an international forum against the brutal treatment of Indian workers who were fired at and clubbed during labor disputes and who were not even allowed to hold meetings or protest demonstrations.

The state of affairs in Cyprus was characterized in unusually pungent language by the London "Daily Herald," which described the administration of the island colony as "a stupid bureaucratic despotism." The paper attacked in particular the restrictions imposed on the Cyprus press, where, it was alleged, not even quotations from the British press or House of Commons debates are permitted to be published. British officials in Cyprus, the paper asserted, act as if they wish to support the propaganda of the Axis powers, whose aim it is to create disaffection within the British Empire.

500 British Bluejackets Strike in New Zealand

Five hundred British bluejackets went on strike June 19 at Oakland, New Zealand, to support a demand for higher pay, according to a *Transocean* report from London. The men left their warships and staged a demonstration on the quay, the report said. This was the first open manifestation of discontent in the British Navy since the famous Invergordon mutiny several years ago.

Fox Cameraman Arrested In Tientsin, Film Taken

Eric Mayell, Fox-Movietone cameraman, was arrested by the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin on June 14 and detained for more than two days, after which he was released. Mayell, a British subject, was nabbed while filming Japanese searchers at work on the boundary of the British Concession the morning the Japanese blockade was clamped down. He was standing at the time on the International Bridge. Some 40 feet of the film which he "shot" was confiscated.

Major E. L. Law of the British Army Service Corps was arrested in the same city at about the same time and charged, according to a *Transocean* message from Hongkong, with taking photographs in a fortified zone.

On the Road Between Kweiyang and Chungking

BY DR. ANNA L. WANG

THE war has made the Kweiyang-Chungking road one of the most important and most frequented lines of communication in China. But I think many of those who have to travel on that road have wished during the 2-3 days' trip that some time they would not have to regard this road only as the connection between two important cities but to spend their holidays on it, enjoying at leisure the beauty of the landscape.

It would not be so bad, I thought, to change my truck for one of the many, many caravans of mules, slowly moving forward, day in, day out, crossing one mountain ridge after the other, in sunshine and in rain, in heat and in cold. Hundreds and hundreds of mules, usually in caravans of 20-30 animals accompanied by several mafoos, today play a very important role in China's transport system. On their backs they carry Szechwan's and Kweichow's raw materials to the frontier, either to Kwangsi or to Yunnan, where they can be shipped either to Burma or to French Indo-China and on their way back to bring imported as well as native goods from one place to another.

After the loss of the most important railway lines, China's transport system has been motorized in a remarkably short time. Fleets of trucks, government as well as private, cover the roads like links of an endless chain, but still there are not enough to meet the heavy demands. Therefore human carriers and pack animals take on their patient backs all those goods where cheapness is more important than time. This applies especially to inter-provincial exchanges of goods, where high transport costs would mean ruin to all the small handicraft industries depending on the purchasing power of the local population.

Mail By Mule

Even the mail service is obliged to choose between either accumulating mail on the French Indo-China border so that it would take months until it arrived in Szechwan or further in the interior, or transporting the mail slowly but surely on mules, the decision being in favor of the latter. The mules carry two mail bags, one on either side, covered with oilcloth against the rain, the first and sometimes also the second animal being adorned with a brightly-colored head-dress and a red triangular banner carrying in black letters the official pass. Twice a day they take a rest. Relieved of their burdens, the animals quench their thirst at the clear mountain brooks and enjoy the exuberant green meadows, while their mafoos take a rest under the shady trees or light a fire to prepare their simple meal. I always admired the perfect discipline of the animals. If a truck passes by them on the sometimes very narrow road, where two trucks pass with great difficulty, they stop and turn their heads away from the humming monster and wait quietly till it has passed. Sometimes, when the motor road climbs a mountain in many serpentines, there is a short cut, a break-neck track which the mules climb with astonishing assurance.

The third and by no means the least important among war-time China's means of transportation are human carriers, a thousand years' old method alongside the most up-to-date institutions. I saw hundreds of carriers with baskets on their backs loaded with all kinds of goods, finished and raw materials, in their hands a kind of stick with a small triangular supporting plane on one end which can be put under the basket enabling the man to take a short rest without the troublesome taking off and on of the load. And it is really worth while to take a long breath after you have climbed one of the many mountain ridges, to have a bird's view of the "symphony in green," with its endless variations, the light green rice fields, the yellow-greenish wheat fields, bamboo groves and dark green pines.

The poverty of the local population forms an ugly contrast to the fertility of the land, but people told me that conditions have already much improved, that the opening up of China's hinterland, the increase in commerce and traffic through this province has filled many a rice bowl. Progress is most evident in the few cities through which we pass on our way—Tsunyi, Tungtsze Sunkan in Kweichow and Chikiang in Szechwan.

Travellers Crowd Cities

These cities are at present enormous quarters for the night. Houses are being built only to serve as hotels for the never-ending flood of travellers, drivers, mafoos and coolies. They usually stay there only for one night. Early in the morning they proceed on their way and the cities resume their ordinary, peaceful life until the evening, when the human flood again reaches its gates. Hotels are simple, one-storied houses—clean, because most of them are new, and not expensive; on an average you pay 40 cents per bed. Sometimes, however, you are forced to spend more than just one night in such a small city, the name of which you even did not know before. Your truck or bus may have a breakdown and the mixed band of passengers has to spend their time either in watching suspiciously the process of repair work or taking a stroll through city and countryside.

Chinese peasant women in these backward regions have become rather motor-minded these days. When we had to stop our truck on the road near some poor peasants' straw hut, water pouring from our defective radiator, some women came running in no time with bowls to get some of the supposed gasoline, and they were very disappointed to learn that it was only water. Wherever gasoline is being poured from tins into the tank, women and children hold cups under it to get some drops of that precious stuff which they use for all kinds of things. To repair a car on the road or even in the cities is not an easy job, the drivers have to be very ingenious in finding materials.

If it does not meet with any accident or breakdown an ordinary truck makes the 480-kilometer road in 16 to 24 hours. The road is fairly good and constantly being improved by repair gangs. Moreover the Chinese are excellent drivers and take the frequent steep hair-pin curves with the greatest of ease. Fortunately all the rivers except one are bridged by wooden, stone or even steel bridges, but at one river which you have to cross in a ferry you have to wait for hours. Peasant women sell boiled eggs and sun-flower seeds to the hungry travellers, and a flying restaurant does a roaring business with noodles.

Two to Three Weeks' Trip

Formerly, travellers from Shanghai to Chungking took a boat and went up the mighty Yangtsze River until they reached their destination. Now the roundabout way takes them to Hongkong, to French Indo-China and then either through Kwangsi and Kweichow to Szechwan or through Yunnan and Kweichow to Szechwan. (A new road, a direct communication between Yunnan and Szechwan was recently opened to traffic). But if you have good luck you can make the Shanghai-Chungking trip in 2-3 weeks, which is not much longer than in ordinary times. Ordinary mail, printed matter, etc. usually arrives in Chungking within four weeks from Shanghai.

Thus I believe that this road, which is like an artery in one of China's vast limbs through which the blood of traffic has just begun to pulse, will never lose its importance. It will remain one of the most important lines of communication and commerce for all those exploring the vast resources of China's rich hinterland, but in a distant future, I hope, holiday-makers from the big cities will find recreation in its hitherto unknown beauties: the clear mountain brooks and silver waterfalls, the pine-covered ridges and the fertile valleys.

Soviet Protests Seizure Of Tientsin Consulate

A. Lozowsky, newly-appointed second Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs and former head of the Red International of Labor Unions, discharged his first diplomatic task on June 17 when he protested verbally to the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Shigenori Togo, against the seizure and occupation of the Soviet Consulate building in Tientsin by White Russians. The French *Havas* agency erroneously said that the protest was against the occupation of the building "by Japanese troops." Ambassador Togo reportedly replied that he could not receive the protest as he was unaware of the incident to which it referred.

White Russians seized the Soviet building, which has been vacant for a long time, on June 10 and announced their intention of keeping it in their possession "until the birth of a genuine Russian regime." Since it is located in the former Russian Concession, now a Special Administrative District, it is in territory under Japanese control. The Japanese authorities, however, did not evict the new occupants, but announced that the affair was no concern of theirs.

Tientsin White Russians to Stage Demonstration

Three thousand members of the North China Anti-Communist Committee, consisting of White Russians, will stage a rally in Tientsin on Sunday, June 25, by gathering in the plaza in front of the German Consulate in the first Special Administrative Area, the former German Concession, according to a *Domei* report.

After being harangued by Mr. V. Pastuhin, chairman of the Committee and a lieutenant-general in the former Tsarist Army, the demonstrators will parade in the direction of Victoria Road in the British Concession, the agency said.

British Warship's Action Protested by Japanese

Japanese military authorities filed a strong protest with the British naval authorities in Shanghai on June 19 against the action of the British warship *Scarab* which allegedly landed goods at Wuhu on June 14 without giving notice to the Japanese authorities regarding the nature and quantity of the cargo. Sailors on the warship were alleged to have pointed machine guns at a party of Japanese officers and privates which attempted to prevent the landing of the goods. Japanese military authorities demanded apologies and assurances that similar action would not take place in the future. Bloodshed was averted by the patience of the Japanese soldiers, the note declared.

Coroner Finds Death of Lillie Was Partly Due to Rashness of Deceased

A verdict of "death by misadventure" was returned by Coroner C. H. Haines in the local British Court on June 16 at the conclusion of the inquest into the death of Mr. Bertram Lillie, principal of the Henry Lester School and Institute, who was killed in Hongkew on the night of Apr. 24 when his car collided with a Japanese bus on Broadway. Mr. Lillie had only that day returned to Shanghai from a trip to Europe.

Exonerating the bus driver from any blame for the accident, the Coroner said: "I am forced to the conclusion that Bertram Lillie contributed to his death by his own rash acts. A further contributory cause was the rash act of the Japanese sentry in pulling at the wheel of a moving car. The motor bus was probably travelling at a higher speed than the poor lighting of the bus and the street would appear to justify, but it was on the right side of the road and the driver can hardly be held to share any blame for the accident.

Lillie's Rash Acts

Mr. Lillie's rash acts, according to the Coroner, were his failure to bring his car to a halt when Japanese sentries jumped on the running board (although both Sergt. Wimsett and Mrs. Lillie repeatedly urged him to do so) and his persistence in struggling with one of the sentries who had seized hold of the steering wheel.

What appeared to be the decisive evidence in the inquiry was given June 15 by Sergeant R. J. Wimsett of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was in the rear seat of the car, with Mrs. Lillie, at the time of the crash and sustained serious injuries. He appeared in court on crutches.

Sergt. Wimsett said he was on duty on Garden Bridge on the night of the accident when Mr. and Mrs. Lillie drew up in their car and informed him that they had collided with an unlighted barricade in Hongkew. They pointed to damage which the car had sustained. Witness suggested they all return to the scene of the accident, which they did, Sergt. Wimsett occupying the rear seat with Mrs. Lillie. Arrived at Broadway Bridge they alighted and Wimsett approached a Japanese sentry, pointing to the barricade and the damaged car. Mrs. Lillie spoke to the sentry in English and told him there were no lights on the barricades, but, witness said, he did not think the sentry understood English. Mr. Lillie, witness continued, "appeared to be very agitated and deeply concerned over the damage to his car." He also spoke in English to the sentry, saying "What are you going to do about the damage to my car," but the sentry paid no attention to him.

Deceased Was Impatient

Sergeant Wimsett declared that he went to the other sentry, who told him in broken English that he had telephoned. The police sergeant then approached Mr. Lillie and said that they would have to wait a few minutes until such time as an interpreter would arrive.

"Although Mr. Lillie seemed more normal and was no longer shouting," the officer told the court, "he replied that he was not going to wait around there. I informed him that if he did not want to wait, we had better go to the Hongkew police station."

Mr. Lillie then got into the car and Sergeant Wimsett told the sentry in Japanese: "I go to Hongkew police station." The sentry said something in Japanese, which the foreign police officer did not understand, and made a motion with his arm which he interpreted to mean "no." Meanwhile Mrs. Lillie had got back into the car. Sergeant Wimsett followed and sat beside her in the back seat. He said that he did not notice any civilian or interpreter at all.

Mr. Lillie drove very slowly toward the crown of the bridge and Sergeant Wimsett left the rear right door open as he intended to speak to the sentry standing there. "When we reached him," the officer declared. "I said again in Japanese that we were going to the Hongkew police station and added 'you can go, too'."

Sentries Board Car

By this time, Sergeant Wimsett declared, the car was going over the bridge at a little faster speed and he closed the rear door. Two Japanese sentries then jumped on the running board near the driver's door, he continued, one on the right and one on the left.

The sentry on the right side immediately took hold of the driver's wheel with both hands, Sergeant Wimsett went on, and, at the same time, the sentry on the left bent his body forward through the window and reached towards the wheel. Mr. Lillie, at this point, took his left arm off the Wheel and warded off the sentry, who then took up his previous upright position on the running board.

By this time, the police sergeant continued, Mr. Lillie had put the car in second gear. The machine was then going in zigzag fashion down Broadway, from one side of the road to the other. The sentry on the left was doing nothing, but the one on the right was "pushing and pulling the wheel first to the left and then to the right." Mr. Lillie was "working against him."

Sergeant Wimsett said that both he and Mrs. Lillie shouted several times to Mr. Lillie to stop the car. Mr. Lillie "made no comment whatsoever, but the sentry was muttering and mumbling something which I did not understand."

By this time, the car had almost reached the intersection at Tsingpoo Road, the police officer stated, "when the front and rear left wheels of the car mounted the left footpath, after which the car was swung back onto the roadway again.

Lost Consciousness

"The sudden jolt," he continued, "threw me off my balance and I was thrown forward, striking my nose on the rear of the driver's seat. From then on I do not remember what happened until I woke and found myself in hospital."

It was after Sergt. Wimsett lost consciousness that the car crashed into the bus while travelling on the wrong side of the road, killing Mr. Lillie and one of the Japanese sentries and causing serious injury to both Sergt. Wimsett and Mrs. Lillie.

When rendering his verdict, Coroner Haines said it was a matter for regret that, although in accordance with established practice a formal request was sent from the British Court to the Japanese Consular Court asking for the attendance of the Japanese marine to give evidence at the inquest, no such person attended. Consequently, he stated, he had reached his verdict from the evidence already taken without the advantage of having heard the surviving Japanese sentry's version of the accident.

Stigma of Murder Laid on Japanese

The stigma of murder was officially placed on members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party when Coroner C. H. Haines, of the British Court in Shanghai, on June 20 returned his verdict at the conclusion of the inquest on Richard Maurice Tinkler, late labor supervisor of the British-owned Lung Chong Cotton Mill in Pootung, who died on June 7 as a result of bayonet stab wounds inflicted on him the previous day by Japanese marines. Said Coroner Haines:

"I find that Richard Maurice Tinkler died on June 7 at the General Hospital as a result of the injuries inflicted upon him by persons not subject to the jurisdiction of this court at the Lung Chong Mill on June 6. Death was due to shock and haemorrhage resulting from stab wounds in the abdomen, which caused perforations of the intestines. I find further that death was accelerated by the failure to perform an immediate operation after the infliction of the injuries."

Prefacing this verdict, the Coroner said: "I do not propose to sum up all the evidence I have heard at this inquest. I will only make a few comments. The evidence I have heard shows the most extraordinary story and two facts stand out in strong relief. The first is the entirely unnecessary and unjustifiable bayonetting of Tinkler after he had been disarmed and the second is the failure of the Japanese naval surgeon to recognize the gravity of Tinkler's injuries and the refusal of the Japanese naval authorities to allow a competent British authority to attend him until too late. With this second fact is coupled a further fact that if an immediate operation had been performed on Tinkler his life might have been saved."

Japanese Do Not Appear

The Japanese, as in the Lillie case reported in adjoining columns, did not avail themselves of the opportunity to present their side of the case at the inquest. But the evidence which was presented to the Court by the British colleagues of the deceased man (who witnessed the fracas at the Lung Chong Mill on June 6) by a British consular official, and by doctors who vainly operated on Tinkler at the General Hospital when it was too late to save his life, overwhelmingly convicted the Japanese of the most brutal murder.

In the altercation at the mill (reported in the June 10 issue of *The Review*) the Japanese marines clubbed Tinkler over the head with a rifle butt, took away his pistol, and thereafter ran their bayonets into his body. Evidence to this effect was given by Herbert Stott and V.K. Chadwick, British employees of the mill who observed what happened. Stott himself was assaulted by the Japanese marines. Both men testified that Commander Noji of the Landing Party took part in the beating of Tinkler after he had been disarmed and was helpless.

All this happened before 9 a.m. A Japanese naval surgeon gave Tinkler perfunctory treatment for his wounds and only at 11 o'clock that night when it was realized that his condition was serious, would they permit his removal to the General Hospital. In other words, the maltreated man was left in agony virtually without treatment, for a period of about 13 hours. Joseph Francis Ford, counsellor attached to the British Consulate-General, testified that he went to Pootung at 2.30 p.m. and tried to secure Tinkler's release. He was refused permission to see Tinkler and told that the injured man's wounds were not serious. He left Pootung at 5 p.m. and it was six hours later when Tinkler was brought to the General Hospital as a result of further representations.

The Philippines Aid China's Industrial Cooperatives

(By a Manila Correspondent)

INTEREST in the Chinese Industrial Cooperative Movement has been developing steadily in the Philippine Islands, as more and more news comes out in the press of the extraordinarily successful field work being done in China by K. P. Liu, Rewi Alley, Frank Lem, C. P. Wu, Liu Kwang-mien, and others. Support came first from the overseas Chinese. Now it is being given by Europeans, Americans and Filipinos.

As soon as they learned of it, the Philippine Chinese community took an interest. They are keenly alive to its potentialities in building new industrial bases for China, in solving the refugee problem, and in defeating Japan's plans for economic enslavement of the country. This is certainly one of the most progressive and active Chinese communities in the world. Although there are only about 100,000 Chinese in the Islands, they control over 80% of the retail trade and practically all the restaurant business.

It is almost entirely through the frugality and enterprise of the Chinese that American retail trade developed in the Islands. No other race would have accepted the low margin of profits, without which the highly expensive American goods would be prohibitive in price to the Filipinos. Partly because of these little Chinese shopkeepers, the Filipinos have the highest standard of living of any people in Asia, including the Japanese. It is very nearly "American-style" among the middle classes. Even Igorot miners in Baguio often ride to work in "10 and 15" taxicabs, and buy American candy and tinned goods! but Japanese goods are fast flooding the country, and Japanese shops stand side by side with the Chinese even in remote *barrios*. If they were willing to deal in Japanese goods, the Chinese would still have control. But in 1931 Chinese merchants began a continuous boycott of Japan. Dozens of Chinese merchants went bankrupt because of this, and the Japan began subsidizing her own merchants to set up competitive shops.

Boycott at a Sacrifice

This continuous boycott, still strictly enforced throughout the Islands, has been a great sacrifice on the part of the Chinese. But it is not entirely idealistic. As hard-headed businessmen, they understand clearly that it is in self-defense. Long before Americans or Filipinos awoke to the danger of Japan, the Philippine Chinese took a firm stand. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that about 95% of the Philippine Chinese are from Fukien (chiefly Amoy), and it is these who run the retail trade and who formerly sold Japanese goods.

Among people who have made such sacrifices, it is only natural that they should see the value of building native industry in China to keep out Japanese goods. Hence their support of the industrial cooperatives. Imbued with American ideals of justice and democracy and protected by American principles of legal rights for minorities, it is also natural that Philippine Chinese should be glad to see democratic principles introduced into China along cooperative lines. They used to be one of the main financial supports for Sun Yat-sen and they seem truly to believe in his principle of the People's Livelihood, which the industrial cooperative movement comes as near fulfilling as anything in recent years in China. In fact, this project is doubtless exactly what Sun Yat-sen was looking for in his quest for a liberal middle way, though he did not find it. (His widow, Soong Ching-ling, now supports the project on the basis of the People's Livelihood, as well as Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung and others. Perhaps another reason why Philippine Chinese, even the millionaires, are democratic is because they are nearly all "poor boys who made good" in the true American style. Having risen by their own intelligence and hard effort, they respect the potentialities of the Chinese people, to which they belong by birth.

A few days after they first learned of the industrial cooperatives, the Philippine Chinese Women's Relief Association, chairman of which is Mrs. Dee C. Chuan, contributed $140,000 Chinese currency through Madame Sun Yat-sen and Dr. T. V. Soong of the China Defense League. The first $20,000, sent on October 27, 1938, was used by Mr. Alley in the Southeast Headquarters

Cooperative Advisor

Rewi Alley

in Kiangsi, which was just being started and was badly in need of help due to the disruption caused by the fall of Hankow and Canton. Part of this money created Crippled Soldiers' Cooperatives, which are now operating printing plants and making sandals and other necessities for the army. Some of these legless soldiers, who belonged to the 87th and 88th Divisions in Shanghai, have already established a fine printing cooperative with the Philippine money. This Southeast Headquarters was originally started with a loan of $200,000 from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

The $60,000 sent on November 5 was earmarked for creating a Fukien center, the home province of most Philippine Chinese. This "Philippine Chinese Women's Relief Association Center" was started nearly three months ago and is now thriving.

Another $60,000, sent on November 5, was designated for an industrial cooperative center in Anhui. This center has likewise been started successfully. Additional sums received by Chinese Industrial Cooperatives from the P.C.W.R.A., were $33,306.90 and $800.00, sent for use of Indusco in Fukien and Kwangtung, through Dr. H. H. Kung and the China Defense League. This money is now in use, building new industries behind the front and creating jobs for thousands of refugees.

Last May the P. C. W. R. A. contributed U.S.$1,600.00 for the purchase of two Ford trucks for a Transport Cooperative in the Fukien Indusco area.

So great was the general interest among overseas Chinese in the industrial cooperatives project that on March 20 they sponsored a promotion tour of the "Nanyang" areas in the South Seas by two American friends in Manila.

South Seas Tour Sponsored

During their month's tour the Americans gave lectures on Indusco in Indo-China, Singapore, Batavia and Java. They report an enthusiastic reception from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, the press and patriotic societies everywhere, and immediate interest in the cooperative project. Promotion committees were formed and the following pledges for contributions to the industrial cooperatives were given in these places:

Saigon	$ 50,000	(Chinese currency)
Singapore	250,000	,, ,,
Batavia (Java)	100,000	,, ,,
Bandoeng ,,	50,000	,, ,,
Soerabaja ,,	50,000	,, ,,

None of these pledges has yet been fulfilled but it is hoped that urgently needed support will soon be forthcoming.

A good deal of publicity appeared in the press in the Philippines and several travellers from China reported on the progress of Indusco as a relief measure so favorably that a group of Americans decided to create a promotion committee in Manila to collect relief funds. On April 20, 43 persons attended the preliminary meeting, chaired by Dr. Walter Brooks Foley of the Union Church. On May 4, the final organizational meeting was held and officers were elected. The committee decided to call itself the "Philippine Association for Industrial Cooperatives in China," and to enlist a charter membership of 100. Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, wife of the American High Commissioner of the Philippines, consented to serve as honorary chairman and signed a letter of invitation to the 100 prospective charter members which produced immediate results. Many of the most important leaders of the international Philippine community responded with full support, including Americans, Filipinos, Chinese, British, Spanish, French, Germans and Dutch. Nearly 500 pesos came in spontaneously in contributions—almost before the Treasurer had been put into office. Some of the oldest residents were heard to remark that they had never seen a similar response on relief committee work. Certainly it is the most promising international movement that has ever been started in the Philippines in support of aid to China. The international quality of the membership gives the Association a particular importance, and its good support from Filipinos is an encouraging feature.

Association Officers

The officers of the Association are as follows: Honorary President, Mrs. Paul V. McNutt; President, Dr. Walter Brooks Foley, minister of the Union Church; Vice-Presidents, The Rt. Rev. Bishop G. F. Mosher (of the Episcopal Church, well-known in China where he lived for some time), Judge Delfin Jaranilla (Filipino), Mr. Dee C. Chuan (President of the China Banking Corporation and dean of the Chinese Community); Treasurer, Mr. F. C. Bailey; Secretary, Mrs. W. R. Babcock; Liaison Officers, Mr. Alfonso Z. Sy Cip and Mr. Yu Khe-thai; Publicity, Mrs. C. G. Agnew; Membership, Miss Anne Guthrie; Finance, E. B. Gammell; Technical, Dean E. R. Hyde.

The first interest in Indusco among foreigners in the Philippines began in Baguio where a group of Americans decided to give contributions to start a special International Industrial Cooperative Center in China. Within a few days over 500 pesos was received for this, the total amount so far collected being 668 pesos. To assist in the creation of this special

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Kulangsu	*LOYANG*	Yaan	*Hengyang*
CANTON	Siam	*Kiangtsing*	*Lingling*

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center, the Philippine Congress for Democracy and Collective Secruity (through the China Defense League) next contributed $4,124.39 (Hongkong), while the Philippine Chinese Supporting-Resistance Committee handsomely came forward to support a machine-shop unit with $20,000 Chinese currency. The total amount for the International Center came to $30,584.03 in Chinese currency.

A Thriving Center

This money was immediately wired to the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives staff, who happened to be making an inspection tour of the south, and it was put to work within a week. The "International Indusco Center" is therefore now thriving, already. In addition to the above, a part of this Center will be financed by the $60,000 contributed by the Philippine Chinese Women's Relief Association earlier.

The Industrial Cooperatives, as a means of solving unemployment and creating basic industry in industrially backward economies, has a wide appeal for Filipinos too. Many important economic experts are now considering starting these in the Philippines after being informed of their phenomenal success in China.

One of the most interesting personalities among Filipinos who are now supporting the Philippine Association for Industrial Cooperatives in China is Archbishop Gregorio Aglipay, founder and head of the Philippine Independent Church. This church numbers some four million adherents and is the largest religious body in the Philippines outside the Catholic Church. The Bishop ranked third in the last presidential election in the islands, which was won by Manuel Quezon, with General Aguinaldo coming second. The Archbishop is a very progressive influence in the Philippines, and, in the opinion of the writer, the most delightful character one could meet anywhere. In spite of his years and activity, he took time to attend the first meeting of the Manila committee on April 20 and voluntarily expressed his whole-hearted support for the cooperative movement and for China in general. His words will be read with some interest in China:

The Bishop's Address

"In these moments when the peoples of the earth are victims of a permanent crisis I should like to contribute my mite toward defining the aspirations of those who are still fortified with a love for universal democracy," the Bishop said.

"It is an indubitable fact that imperialism, under the guise of fascism, nazism, and armed with all the tools of science, is trying to conquer the world by destroying all its democracies. To this end it uses barefaced invasion and 'patriotic lies.' They have tried to convince us that democracy is a discredited form of government and that force is the means for demonstrating the superiority of the great races, and that liberal institutions and the rights of man are obstacles to the felicity and prosperity of humanity.

"In China, particularly, our idealism as inhabitants of the Orient has suffered atrocious attacks at the hands of Japanese imperialism, and millions of refugees of both sexes, wounded and sick, bear witenss in their misfortunes to the tragedies suffered by that great nation for having tried to defend, as it still continues to defend with superhuman courage, the right not only to keep its own nationality and independence, but also the right to enjoy the blessings of liberty of thought, and of the press.

"The attack of international imperialism against democracy is not only an unexpected blow against the existence of the free peoples, but in its essence a barefaced attempt to reestablish despotism and brute force as the rule of government in the world. But this is contrary to the very laws of nature! Early or late, this ruthless attempt is doomed to fall by the logic of necessity and the onward march of nations on the path of democratic liberty will continue triumphant.

China's Epic Struggle

"Meantime, it is our sacred duty to work to relieve the misfortunes of those who are defending our own rights on the battlefields of the far-flung front of the world war in which are involved not only the fighting elements such as the armies and the fleets but also the opposing ideologies. China is a victim of imperialist invasion. On its fields is being staged the epic struggle in which our own fate is at stake. It is our sacred duty to relieve their misfortunes and staunch their wounds in the absolute confidence—for those of us who believe in the existence of a God—that the final triumph belongs to right and truth and that China, after this war, in which so many millions of human beings have perished, shall be a greater and more glorious China.

"The best method at present for aiding the Chinese in their struggle for liberty is supporting the movement of the China Industrial Cooperative societies. Our only prayer is that our aid be given with commonsense and that justice and right may have a speedy victory."

Casualty Reports Indicate Progress of Slaying Game

Casualty figures published lately by Japanese and Chinese sources indicated that for every Japanese soldier killed in battle more than two Chinese soldiers are slain. Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo reported through *Domei* on June 16 that Chinese troops abandoned 48,246 dead in 1,006 battles with Japanese forces in North, Central and South China during the month of May, while the Japanese forces suffered 1,440 slain. Two days later, on June 18, the Military Affairs Commission, in Chungking, reporting through *Kuo Min*, said that during half a month, from June 1 to 15, the Chinese succeeded in killing 10,627 Japanese. The Chinese report said nothing about Chinese losses.

If the Japanese figure for May is even approximately true, and represents an average, Chinese soldiers are being killed at the rate of at least 600,000 a year. Allowing a modest ratio of two wounded to every man killed, China's armies are being put out of action at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 men a year.

The Chinese achievement is also not unimpressive. If the half-month figure quoted above is at all accurate, and represents anything like an average, Japan is losing about 250,000 killed a year. Taking the same ratio of wounded to killed, 750,000 Nipponese soldiers are being put out of action in a 12-month period.

Children's Fresh Air Camp Appeals for Aid

With the aim of giving sunshine and health to European refugee boys and girls this summer, a Fresh Air Camp has been organized on Hungjao Road. There are 426 children between the ages of 8 and 15, forming part of the refugee throng now living in Hongkew and it is these children who are to be assisted. A number of foreign residents have contributed to making the camp possible, but the Committee in charge still needs food. Ample, wholesome and appetizing meals can be furnished for one child for a period of two weeks at a cost of $10, the Committee states. For the 426 children, a sum of $4,260 is therefore required, and an appeal has been made to the public to contribute this sum. Donations may be sent to: The Treasurer, European Refugee Fresh Air Camp, care of Mr. S. M. Perry, 214 Sassoon House, Shanghai.

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Tientsin: 65 Consular Road, Tel. 31430.
Hongkong: China Building.
Hankow: Harrisons, King & Irwin Building, Tel. 21771.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

June 3

After re-occupying Yokow on Hankow-Ichang Highway, the Japanese forces crossed the Han river at two points near Yokow and Topaowan and then pushed westward until they reached Chienkiang, about 25 kilometers west of Yokow, according to reports received at Chungking. Chinese forces in the area said offering determined resistance. Chinese military headquarters explained that the Japanese were able to push through the Chinese lines along the Han river due to the fact that the Chinese high command had shifted a number of troops in this area for operations in northern Hupeh.

Squadron of Chinese airplanes reported visiting Shanghai early this morning. They flew over the Lunghua airdrome and reconnitering the entire Shanghai area. The Japanese fired anti-aircraft guns, but the Chinese machines flew away undamaged.

Chinese report states that Chinese regulars operating along Shanghai-Hangchow Railway now number about 400,000. Vanguards of these forces reported to have reached the outskirts of Shanghai.

The British Government yesterday reportedly accepted the Japanese ultimatum delivered in Tientsin on May 31, demanding that suspected anti-Japanese terrorists arrested in the Tientsin British Concession be handed over to the Japanese before June 7. Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador at London, protested to the Foreign Office against the British action.

If China's sovereignty remains intact and if authorities and peoples of both China and Japan can sincerely make peace by making definite declarations to that effect, ignoring temporary victories and defeats, he will join the people in starting a peace movement. This is the latest and fixed attitude of Gen. Wu Pei-fu, revealed in his recent telegram to the "East Asia Anti-Communist League," Japanese-sponsored peace organ in Shanghai.

Five thousand Japanese soldiers were being treated in Nanking hospitals as addicts to opium, it was revealed by Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese delegate, before the League of Nation' Opium Commission meeting yesterday.

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June 4

Rallying the nation to a "final drive" against opium, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a statement yesterday (June 3), which was observed as the National Anti-Opium Day, marking the 100th anniversary of the first Chinese anti-opium campaign launched by Viceroy Ling Tseh-hsu at Bocca Tigris in 1839, when he burned the drugs handed over by British merchants. The Generalissimo warned that henceforth the Government would not tolerate the growing of a single poppy plant and all offenders would be given the death penalty.

Report that the British Government had decided to accept the Japanese ultimatum by extraditing alleged anti-Japanese terrorists in Tientsin British Concession to the Japanese authorities, stated not true, according to Reuter report from London. The question of extradition of the wanted men said still the subject of exchanges between the British Government and the British diplomats in China.

The position of Chinese guerrilla units in Shansi is good and defying Japanese efforts to control the province, said Rev. V. Lebbe, Apostolic Vicar at Ankwo, when he arrived at Chungking yesterday from the north. "The Chinese have all the advantages for military operation," he said. "This explans why the ratio of casualties is always in favor of the Chinese."

*
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June 5

Fighting reported to be progressing along Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, particularly in the vicinity of Kashing. Chinese troops entered Kashing on June 3, but later withdrew from the city.

Chinese troops in southern Shansi are putting up a spirited defence in an effort to halt the Japanese drive towards Shensi, according to report received at Chungking.

A group of Chinese aviators arrived at Kunming, capital of Yunnan, en route to Chungking to join the Chinese Air Force.

Shaohsing, near Ningpo, bombed by Japanese planes; 14 bombs dropped in the town, causing considerable damage to property; casualties said meager.

The Japanese army up to now has destroyed 240 Mohammedan mosques in China, according to information released by the China Branch of the International Peace Campaign at Chungking.

June 6

The British Consulate at Tientsin has rejected the Japanese ultimatum of May 31 demanding that the British authorities hand over the alleged assassins of S. G. Cheng, Japanese appointed superintent of the Tientsin Customs, and other anti-Japanese terrorists, according to Japanese report.

Reuter reported from London that the British consular authorities at Tientsin had been instructed to hand over two Chinese, found to have been in possession of bombs, to the Japanese authorities. The Chinese Ambassador at London, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, revisited the Foreign Office, protesting against the surrender to the Japanese of alleged Chinese terrorists, by the British authorities in Tientsin.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador at Tokyo, protested to the Japanese Government over the detention of two British military officers, Lt.-Col. C. R. Spear and Lt. Cooper, by Japanese military authorities at Kalgan.

R. M. Tinkler, 45-year-old British employee of the China Printing & Finishing Company, in Pootung, Shanghai, seriously wounded in an incident involving himself and members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in the Company's premises in Pootung. His condition critical as result of three abdominal wounds by bayonets.

Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang issued circular order, prohibiting the organization of political cliques by reactionary elements. The order threatens severe punishment to any person found guilty of violating it.

Hsu Shih-chang, ex-President of China, died at Tientsin at age of 81.

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, China has lost 70 per cent of her textile investment, including 1,800,000 spindles, and 18,000 looms, entailing a financial loss of

$100,000,000, according to **New Economics**, a fortnight journal published in Chungking.

⁂

June 7

Following the rejection by the British authorities in Tientsin of the Japanese demand to extradite four alleged Chinese anti-Japanese terrorists, the Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin declared that the Japanese authorities would take new steps in dealing with the matter.

The Control Board of the Sino-British Stabilization Fund at Hongkong took action to stop the flow of foreign exchange out of Shanghai, when it cabled instructions to its representatives in Shanghai, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to discontinue sales on behalf of the Fund. Action seen as move to check heavy Japanese purchases of foreign exchange on the Shanghai market.

Chinese troops reported to have captured all strategic points in the vicinity of Tungchow, 20 miles east of Peiping, and to have liquidated Japanese garrisons at those points. Chinese troops said converging on Tungchow.

Under the cover of artillery and aerial bombardment, Japanese troops crossed the Han river on May 29 at Heiliutu, and occupied Chienkiang on the following day, it was revealed by Chinese military spokesman at Chungking.

R. M. Tinkler, British employee of the China Printing & Finishing Company, who was seriously wounded in scuffle with Japanese marines in Pootung yesterday morning, died of his injuries. Verbal representations lodged with the Japanese authorities by British consular officials.

⁂

June 8

Renewing their demands for the handing over of four alleged Chinese assassins of S. G. Cheng, Japanese appointed Superintendent of Tientsin Customs, the Japanese authorities in Tientsin, in an ultimatum to the British consular authorities, threatened that unless this was done within two days, they would completely blockade the British Concession. Situation regarded as serious.

National Government issued mandate, ordering the arrest and punishment of Wang Ching-wei, expelled Kuomintang leader. According to Chungking report, Wang recently visited Tokyo and is intruging with the Japanese for the creation of a new puppet government in China in opposition to the National Government.

⁂

June 9

Squadron of 27 Japanese bombers raided Chungking this evening, dropping over 30 bombs in the lower section of the city. Casualties believed small, as majority of the populace took shelter in time, but property damage considerable. The raiders were engaged in combat by Chinese pursuit planes and also attacked by anti-aircraft batteries. Two of the raiders shot down, according to official announcement.

The Japanese-sponsored "Chinese Municipal Government" in Tientsin yesterday evening ordered all its officials and employees living in the foreign areas to evacuate within 48 hours. Japanese firms with godowns in the British and French Concessions ordered to remove immediately their merchadise stored in these two areas, as the Japanese authorities decided to isolate the British Concession from the outside world.

British Consular authorities in Shanghai lodged protest to the Japanese Consulae-General over the death of R. M. Tinkler. Protest declared infliction of bayonet wounds "unjustifiable."

Japanese naval authorities, in press communique, attacked British nationals in Shanghai and elsewhere in China for their "lack of appreciation of the gravity of the present situation," insofar as it concerns the Japanese forces engaged in military operations.

⁂

June 10

Only nine persons were killed and wounded in yesterday evening's Japanese air raid on Chungking, according to official announcement, which also stated that three Japanese bombers were shot down. Chungking authorities said planning to evacuate a further 110,000 people from the city, in order to minimize to the least possible extent casualties in case of future raids.

Japanese military authorities in Tientsin reported to have decided to blockade the British and French Concessions on June 14. Tension in Tientsin mounting, as British Army mobile patrols were reinforced in preparation for any emergency. The Japanese Yokohama Specie Bank announced severance of relations with all foreign banks in Tientsin.

Lt. Cooper, British officer, who had been detained by the Japanese at Kalgan since May 26, reported to have been released. Lt.-Col. C. R. Spear, however, still held.

The Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Missouri at Enshih, eastern Hupeh, bombed and destroyed by Japanese planes on June 8, according to information received by U. S. Embassy at Chungking.

"The Chinese Government's fixed policy is to maintain a currency adapted to the national economy, and capable of serving freely as a basis for legitimate transaction," declares a statement on the exchange situation issued by the Ministry of Finance. "This policy," the statement goes on, "is in no way changed by the action of the Stabilization Fund Committee in temporarily withdrawing support from the market, which action naturally has the approval of the Government.

Forced Labor Camps Proposed for Czechs

Marking what may be the beginning of a "concentration camp era" in the life of what once was Czechoslovakia—now the Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia—the Agricultural Committee of the Czech National Union (Czech equivalent of the Nazi party) has proposed the establishment, "as soon as possible," of penitentiary labor camps. This is according to a *Transocean* dispatch from Prague on June 19. Establishment of such camps, it was stated, had been decided prior to the German occupation but postponed due to political developments. The Agricultural Committee, in making its recommendation, declared that crimes by gypsies, beggars and tramps in various parts of Bohemia and Moravia had not decreased and that strong measures should therefore be taken. Inmates of the proposed camps should be put to work on road and railway construction, river conservancy work and cultivation of the soil, it was stated.

By order of Chancellor Hitler an apparent effort to pacify the population of the new protectorate was made June 20 by proclamation of an amnesty for Sudeten Germans and Czechs in prison for certain political offences. Recent reports have indicated that considerable opposition to German rule is rising to plague the Nazis in their newest territory.

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Who's Who in China

Herbert Han-tao Wu, Government official; born at Yungchi, Kirin, April 13, 1895; graduate of Nankai School in Tientsin; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial Univeristy, Japan; M. A. and Ph. D., University of Illinois, U.S.A.; taught in the Northeastern University, Peiping University and Central University; secretary and counsellor, the Peiping

吳瀚濤字瀚怒
Herbert Han-tao Wu

Branch of the Military Affairs Commission; member of the Northeastern Foreign Relations Committee; member of the Control Yuan, National Government; now, Secretary-General of the Control Yuan; author of "Responsibility for Acts of Insurgents," "Legal Relations between the Northeastern Provinces and Japan," and "International Relations of Today;" address: Control Yuan, Chungking, Szechuan.

New Submarine Tragedy Takes 71 French Lives

Six officers and 65 men of the French submarine *Phenix* lost their lives on June 15 when the undersea craft failed to emerge from a practice dive in Cam Ranh Bay, French Indo-China.

This was the third major submarine disaster within less than four weeks. On May 23, the new American submarine *Squalus* went down off the coast of New Hampshire, carrying 26 men to a watery grave. On June 1, the new British submarine *Thetis* went down, with a loss of 99 lives.

Unlike the *Squalus* disaster, in which 33 of the crew of 59 were saved, and the *Thetis* tragedy in which four of the 103 men on board were rescued, the entire personnel of the French submarine was lost. The disaster occurred while the French navy was preparing against calamities due to the failure of submarines to rise to the surface, for immediately after the *Thetis* disaster the French navy placed an order in the United States for four diving bells of the type which rendered such good service in the *Squalus* mishap, leading to the rescue of 33 men.

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Hitler Takes Control Of German Reichsbank

By a decree published June 16, Chancellor Adolf Hitler assumed direct jurisdiction over the German Reichsbank and had reserved to him sole authority in all matters pertaining to Germany's currency, *Transocean* reported. Additionally, he was empowered to determine the limits of the credit which the Reichsbank will extend to the Government and the maximum of treasury bills to be placed in circulation. Directors of the Bank will henceforth be appointed by the Fuehrer himself but the president of the institution will be held personally responsible for all decisions and acts of the board. To prevent the shares of the bank from continuing to be objects of speculation, the decree limits future dividends to five per cent, applicable also to the present year.

American Heads Bank of International Settlements

Mr. F. H. MacKittrick, American banker, has been elected chairman of the Bank of International Settlements in succession to Dr. J. W. Beyen, according to a *Transocean* message from Basle, Switzerland. The new chairman, who will take up his duties on January 1 next year, is the director of the Genoa branch of the National City Bank of New York and a partner in the London banking firm of Higginson and Company.

Temporary Havens Found For Jews Cuba Rejected

Arrangements to provide temporary haven for the 944 Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany who arrived in Havana recently on the Hamburg-Amerika liner *St. Louis* only to be rejected by the Cuban authorities, were completed last week with the announcement that 250 would be admitted to England, 250 to France, 250 to Belgium and 194 to Holland. The *St. Louis* berthed at Antwerp June 17 on her return from American waters and landed the Belgian quota. According to a *Transocean* message from Brussels, the refugees will remain in the country only until they receive permits to enter the United States. The same agency reported from Paris that all four countries mentioned agreed to admit the refugees only when the American Jewish Refugee Committee agreed to deposit with the respective governments a sum of $500 in respect of each refugee admitted.

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Men and Events

Major Arthur Bassett, Chairman of the American Advisory Committees on Chinese Civilian Relief, is planning to depart for the United States on vacation early in July. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Bassett and they will return to Shanghai in the early autumn.

•

M. Fischer, Counsellor of the German Embassy and Embassy Charge d'Affaires, has been appointed Consul-General, first class, at Shanghai. Dr. F. Altenburg Consul-General at Canton will serve as Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires here.

•

According to the *Sin Wan Pao* (June 21) Dr. T. V. Soong. Chairman of the Board of the Bank of China may depart shortly for London. Mr. Soong is now in Hongkong. The object of his trip, according to the Chinese paper, will be to negotiate further financial assistance for China.

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Dr. J. J. Heeren, member of the faculty of Cheeloo University, Tsinan, one of the leading mission educational institutions in North China, was in Shanghai this week on his way home to the United States on leave. He was accompanied by Mrs. Heeren and they are traveling by way of Europe.

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Miss Jane Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Howard of the *United Press*, who has visited in Shanghai on several occasions, is shortly to be married to Lieut. Albert Carson Perkins of the U. S. Navy. Lieut. Perkins is attached to the U. S. S. Trenton, now on a Mediterranean cruise.

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The American and Columbia Country clubs have announced functions for July 4, the American national holiday. The American club will hold a reception for its male members from 12:15 to 1:30 o'clock when a buffet luncheon will be served. The Columbia Country Club will serve a buffet supper with music and dancing on the lawn at 8:30 P. M.

•

Col. J. C. Fegan, Commanding Officer of the Fourth Marines, will be the guest of honor and chief speaker at a luncheon meeting of the American University Club, scheduled for Friday, June 23, at the American Club. New officers for the coming year will be elected at the meeting and in addition a revision of the constitution and by-laws will be discussed.

•

Wang Kwang-tao, who posed as the director of a non-existent "Shanghai Infant Relief Bureau" was arrested by the Settlement police and is now in jail on orders of the First Special District Court on a charge of soliciting funds under the guise of philanthropy. It was disclosed that Wang had rented a room in the Pootung Guild Building on Avenue Edward VII where he exhibited tins of powdered milk and a neatly-dressed Chinese child. Visitors were told that he was raising funds to purchase milk for 200 infants which he claimed to be careing for. He was said to have raised $4,000 local currency recently as a result of a broadcast and advertising campaign. When the police called Wang could produce no records showing the location of his "orphanage" or of expenditures in connection with his enterprise.

Dr. Albert Oltmans, American missionary, who was known for his work among lepers in Japan, died at the Meiji Gakuin hospital in Tokyo on June 11 at the age of 87 years.

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According to a report in the Japanese-edited Chinese paper, *Sin Shun Pao*, the Portugese Consul-General in Shanghai, make an official call on Mayor Fu Siao-en at the Civic Center on Friday, June 17.

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Japan's new policy toward the China "incident," according to the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, "is expected to develop a more positive attitude for the attainment of the objective of the Holy war and Japan will rush towards construction of a new Order."

•

Osamu Takeuchi, war correspondent for the Tokyo *Yomiuri Shimbun*, was shot through the head and instantly killed in a battle between Japanese troops and Chinese forces in southern Shantung on June 9. The *Domei* report said that Mr. Takeuchi was covering the battle.

•

Some 3,000 laborers in the British-American Tobacco Company's factory in Pootung are threatening to strike, according to a report in the Japanese paper *Tairiku Shimpo*. The report claimed that the laborers had started a "go-slow" strike in sympathy with the strike at the Lun Chong Cotton Mill. The B. A. T. Pootung plant is said to be the largest cigarette factory in China.

•

Carl Crow, for many years an advertising agent in Shanghai, but now well known as an author and writer on Chinese subjects residing in New York, who is now in Chungking, will not be able to visit Shanghai on his present trip. In a telegram to friends who had invited him to come to Shanghai and deliver an address, Mr. Crow stated that he was departing from Chungking for London, immediately. Mr. Crow's present trip was for the collection of material for a series of articles in the magazine *Liberty*.

•

Dr. E. L. Marsh, surgeon to the General Hospital and for 39 years a practicing physician in Shanghai, has announced his retirement at the end of the present month. Dr. Marsh studied at University of Glasgow and University College, London, receiving degrees of Master in Medicine and Master in Surgery in 1891. Prior to coming to Shanghai, he practiced in India. He has been active in the affairs of the community and in addition to his work as a physician and surgeon was a director of the Culty Dairy Company, Hongkong and Shanghai Hotel Company, Semambu Rubber Company and other concerns.

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N. F. Allman, American attorney, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Manila.

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M. S. Polin, American businessman, has returned to Hongkong after a trip to Shanghai of several days.

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W. L. Bond, American director with the China National Aviation Corporation, who was in Shanghai for several days, has returned to Hongkong.

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Owen L. Dawson, U. S. Agricultural Commissioner, stationed in Shanghai, departed for the United States on leave last week. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dawson.

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Government "red-ink" bonds issued to finance the war amounted, at the end of May, to Yen 18,000,000,000, according to a survey published by the Tokyo Ministry of Finance on June 10.

•

The well known Japanese baseball star, Kajiue, formerly on the team of Keio University, was killed in fighting with the Japanese troops in the vicinity of Ankiu, according to a report published in Tokyo on June 10.

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The Soviet *Tass* agency reported on June 6 that the influx of new settlers into the Siberian Far East continues. A total of 409 families from collective farms in the Orel region had departed for the Far East on one day. Many of the farmers will work in the newly established tin industry, according to the report.

•

Mrs. Tilman Durdin departed from Shanghai this week for Chungking where she will join her husband who is correspondent for *The New York Times*. Mrs. Durdin, who was formerly Miss Margaret Louise Armstrong, has been a member of the faculty of the Shanghai American School.

•

The Japanese "Culture Bureau," semi-official department of the Tokyo Foreign Office, has sent to the New York World's Fair a "Cherry Blossom Ballet," composed of 40 dancing Japanese girls, wearing native costumes. The Ballet made its first appearance at the War Memorial Opera House in New York where it aroused favorable comment. After performance at the World's Fair for two weeks, the Ballet was scheduled to tour the country. The Ballet was trained by the famous Takarazuka Girls Opera School, near Osaka and Kobe, which maintains a large theater in Tokyo. A similar group was sent to Berlin and Rome last year.

One of Japan's super-patriots, who was drunk, suddenly became infuriated (*Yomiuri*) when he saw a crowd emerging from the Shimbashi Embujo, after attending a theatrical performance, and diving into the crowd succeeded in striking and injuring some 30 persons before he was suppressed by the police. The man claimed that his arms and legs were made of steel and that he intended to punish "all those unworthy subjects who persisted in enjoying theatrical performances under wartime conditions.

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Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Nazi "Gestapo," or secret police, has issued an order barring all future issues of the American magazine *Time* from entering Germany. The order even prevents copies from being received by the American Embassy in Berlin, or consulates in various parts of the country. On previous occasions single issues of *Time* have been barred from newsstands in Germany. On April 24, *Time* published Hitler's picture on its front cover and also had an article dealing with his career, which probably was the cause of the ban.

•

Hallet Abend, correspondent for the *New York Times*, who visited friends in Tokyo on his way home to New York early in the present month, was interviewed by the *Asahi*, leading Tokyo newspaper. According to the interview, Mr. Abend said that guerilla warfare "was a big failure," but that it was difficult to guage the real fighting ability of the Chinese. As to the Japanese drive to control the Concessions, Mr. Abend said it was the biggest issue facing Japan and the Powers. He said the Concession authorities "were anxious to find a point on which all could compromise."

In the United States Court for China

In re

ESTATE

of

WILLIAM COOK BELKNAP

deceased.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to an Order herein made Notice of hearing for Probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of William Cook Belknap, deceased, will be heard on the 9th day of August, 1939 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Court Room of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

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Baby's Own Tablets.

Gloria Stuart, movie star with 20th Century Fox, who has been visiting in Shanghai for several days departed this week for Hongkong and Saigon. She was accompanied by her husband, Arthur Sheekman.

•

Sven Hedin, famous Swedish explorer, author of "The Silk Road" and other works, was injured in an automobile accident in Stockholm on June 20. He sustained face injuries but was able to return to his home from the hospital. Mr. Hedin is well known as an explorer in the Chinese northwest.

•

The Italian O. M. motor and arms factory at Brescia is manufacturing a large number of motor trucks for Manchukuo, according to a *Transocean* message from Milan, June 20. The Brescia plant was inspected by Hsu Shio-ching, Manchukuo Minister to Rome.

•

Ken P. Hess, 24-year-old resident of Oklahoma City, Okla., wrote a letter to the Chief of Police of New York City stating that he wanted to marry a Chinese woman. His letter stated that he had an "affectionate and sincere nature," and desired to find a Chinese wife of similar qualities. The New York Chief of Police, Lewis Joseph Valentine, said he had referred Mr. Hess' letter to New York China-town.

An exhibition of Chinese children's art was opened in New York on June 18. More than 300 paintings and drawings by Chinese children from all parts of the United States were exhibited. The honorary chairman of the committee having charge of the exhibit is Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador. Members of the committee include Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Bishop Paul Yu Pin and Pearl Buck.

•

President Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, approved the construction in Manila of a large "Hai-Alai" fronton or hall where the Spanish game of hai-alai is played. A bill, granting a concession for this purpose had previously been passed by the Legislature. The promoter of the enterprise in Manila is Haig Assadouiian, manager of the Hai-Alai auditorium in the Shanghai French Concession. Previous attempts to introduce hai-alai in the Philippines had failed, but it was provided this time that a portion of the proceeds of the betting must to go the Philippine Anti-Tuberculosis Society and other semi-official charities.

•

The East China Christian Colleges and Universities which maintain schools in the International Settlement will hold joint commencement exercises at the Grand Theater, Bubbling Well Road, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Saturday, June 24. The chief address will be delivered by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court for China. The schools participating in the exercises are Ginling College (formerly of Nanking), Women's Christian Medical College (Shanghai), Hangchow Christian College (Hangchow), Soochow University (Soochow), University of Shanghai and St. John's University (Shanghai).

•

Owing to the difficulties which the Japanese have experienced in operating Lockheed and Douglas planes on their new air-routes, the Japanese aviation authorities have decided (*Nichi-Nichi* report, June 3) to build their own planes. They will be designed by the Aviation Bureau and will be equipped to carry 16 and 40 passengers. The construction of these "huge airplanes will enable Japan to join the group of first-class air nation of the world," according to the report.

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In the United States Court for China

ALEXANDRA GIMENEZ *Plaintiff*	Cause No. 4411 Civil No. 2290 ORDER.
vs.	Filed at Shanghai, China, June 5, 1939.
ANTONIO GIMENEZ, *Defendant.*	WILLIAM T. COLLINS, *Clerk.*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 5th day of June, 1939, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 5th day of June, 1939, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 5th day of June, 1939, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since the past five years, and that defendant's last known address was 92 A Lake, San Juan, Rizal, Philipines Islands.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 5th day of June, 1939, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 24th day of June, 1939, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China, this 5th day of June, 1939.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Writer's Education

ONE AMERICAN AND HIS ATTEMPT AT EDUCATION—By Frazier Hunt. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1938. 400 pages. U.S.$3.00.

How is a man to come to an understanding of himself and the world in which he lives? Where will his personal loyalties and responsibilities lie? Few people can answer these questions for themselves with a background of world experience and a personal knowledge of many of the world's best-known figures. Yet this is what Frazier Hunt does in this book, a book which could have been written only by an American newspaperman and an idealist, which is a rare combination.

One need not expect to find Hunt always seeing his path clearly; the interesting thing is that from his varied career as newspaperman, editor, fiction writer, there should emerge the integrated personality with strong crusading zeal for the development of his own nation—the good life for all against the privilege of a few.

"For I believe there can be a new and full life for the toilers of the soil; they can be freed from debt, usury, tenancy, peonage and the stranglehold of the bottleneck exploiters . . . Organization, cooperation, economic and political power will give them true freedom.

"For their brothers in the cities there must also be the new life.

" . . . No matter where our sympathies may be, America must keep aloof from war. We have our own way to make within our own land; the old war against poverty, ignorance, disease, prejudices. Let us center on that war.

"This much, at least, I have learned in my fifty years plus two."

The first part of the book which tells of Hunt's childhood and newspaper work in a small town seems a record of a past era, before America had become standardized. Can a city-bred child ever know the ecstacies and freedoms of the small town child from those pre-war days when the pioneer spirit of America still had some scope? The varieties of small town experience and personalities become foils for Hunt's world assignments in revolutionary Mexico, Russia, Siberia, war-time Europe, post-war England, China, Japan, India, Turkey, Scandinavia.

This book shows how men and women of similar interests drawn from all the world gravitate toward one another. Sinclair Lewis, Lincoln Steffins, Edna Ferber, Paul de Kruif—dozens of writers—find themselves drawn together. The congenial crew of journalists found among the author's friends include two Shanghai men, J. B. Powell and George Sokolsky.

For the reader interested in the Far East, Hunt's visit to the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia late in 1919 becomes a prelude not only to Japanese aggression, but also to American policy and action observed by Hunt in this area. The Oriental sections of the book, with Hunt's observations on the simultaneous awakenings of India, China and Russia, are particularly interesting.

In recent years newspapermen have supplied, through their autobiographies, accounts of contemporary life which have no parallel in American literature. It is but one small part of the movement in which the United States is taking her place in international affairs (despite Hunt's American-centered conclusions quoted above.) These newspapermen are molding public opinion in the United States. What sort of men are they? Here is one answer to that question.

F. M. R.

Economy of the U.S.S.R.

THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR NATIONAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.—Report made to the Eighteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) and Reply to the Discussion, March 14 and 17, 1939. By V. Molotov. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1939. 76 pages.

Commissar Molotov's report to the Congress of the Communist Party on the Third Five Year Plan shows a spirit of self-criticism more marked than in previous reports and addresses. This would seem to indicate an awareness of the psychological gain to be made in facing problems rather than evading them. Molotov brings out such weaknesses as mismanagement in industry: losses of raw materials, waste of fuel and electric power, long stoppages of machinery. He recognizes the need to increase the productivity of labor, the need for more criticisms of defects. "We must poke fun at the petty-bourgeois boastfulness from which we suffer." There is also recognition of the ineffectiveness of certain grandiose schemes, and that there must be a firm discouragement of megalomania in construction, "which has become a positive obsession with a number of our executives."

This report should be read in conjunction with Stalin's report to the same Congress, which takes up international affairs and gives a general resume of internal affairs since the Seventeenth Party Congress in 1934. Together the two papers give the political, economic and cultural line for the coming four years—the first year of the Plan has already been completed.

With the inauguration of the First Five Year Plan a new period began not only in communist policy, but also in world economic theory and practice. It is very suggestive that after these years Russia alone has continued with success a detailed planned economy. It is pertinent to ask what relation this bears to the fact that Russia's Five Year Plans have claimed primarily a political objective: the first two were to build a foundation for a socialist, classless society, the third plan begins the transition from socialism to communism. The economic tasks of the plan, including as they do such definite points as an increase in national income, heavy industry, transportation, are merged into the competition for economic primacy with capitalism . . . This implies a struggle to overtake and outstrip the advanced capitalist countries economically."

The Far East section of the U.S.S.R. is singled out for special attention in the Third Five Year Plan. "The Far East must produce locally all its requirements in full, and as far as possible metal, machinery, cement, lumber and building materials in general, as well as most of the bulk freights of food and light industries . . . We regard the Far East as a mighty outpost of Soviet power in the East which must be strengthened in every way."

F. M. R.

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Wang's Following Growing

(*Continued from page 105*)

Minister Eugene Chen, indicted Britains' appeasement policy in the East. "Appeasement" in the Far East, he said, has resulted in the loss of over £150 millions of Britain's $300 millions invested in China. Brirish trade is excluded from Manchuria, Nortn Cnina, the Yangtsze and South China. Japanese puppet governments are fostering a virulent anti-British campaign. Tientsin is virtually a concentration camp for Europeans. Shanghai and Hongkong are at the mercy of the Japanese fleet, whose occupation of Hainan and the Spratley Islands menaces vital imperial communications.

British Approach Wang

But, as in Europe, Mr. Chen stated, appeasement still lives. Anglo-American trade with Japan goes on "as usual." British agents have "unofficially" approached Wang Ching-wei. In Chungking recently, Sir A. Clark Kerr, British ambassador, again offered to mediate, but was informed that the only basis of mediation was complete Japanese evacuation of Chinese territory. Mr. Chen revealed that the latest Japanese peace terms included the recognition of Manchukuo and of Japan's "special interests" in China.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Chen said that as its western borders were guaranteed, the U.S.S.R. could divert increased aid to China, to help expel the invaders. However, he expressed the opinion that a democratice peace bloc against aggression had few chances of being formed under Chamberlain's leadership.

Nelson T. Johnson, the American ambassador, who recently returned to Chungking from furlough in the U.S.A., made a formal call on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on June 17. Henri Cosme, the French envoy, who is also visiting in Chungking, was received by Gen. Chiang on the same day.

U. S. Envoy in Chungking

Interviewed by the *United Press*, Ambassador Johnson said that Chinese leaders, including Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, "are just as determined and confident as ever." "Everything," the Ambasador said, "is working more smoothly." He cited many improvements in the transportation systems as examples of progress. "The people of Yunnan as well as the Yunnan Provincial Government, I believe, are fully behind the Central Government in its campaign of resistance." The envoy, however, evaded all questions concerning the Tientsin blockade and the Kulangsu situation.

In a letter to a Wellesley College classmate, Madame Chiang Kai-shek warned the United States that unless America absolutely opposes aggressors, it will have to endure what China is enduring today perhaps within another generation. Madame Chiang vividly described the Japanese bombing raids carried out over Chungking on May 3 and 4.

"America's Shame"

Branding as "America's shame" the shipment of war materials to Japan by U.S. business man, a new handbill, uring an embargo against Japan and support of the Thomas Amendment to the Neutrality Act, is now being ci.culated in the United States. Issued by the "American Friends of the Chinese People" in New York, the pamphlet reads in part as follows: "China's fight to maintain its national independence has aroused world-wide sympathy and support of the democratic peoples. This sympathy was exemplified when our country granted a credit loan to China."

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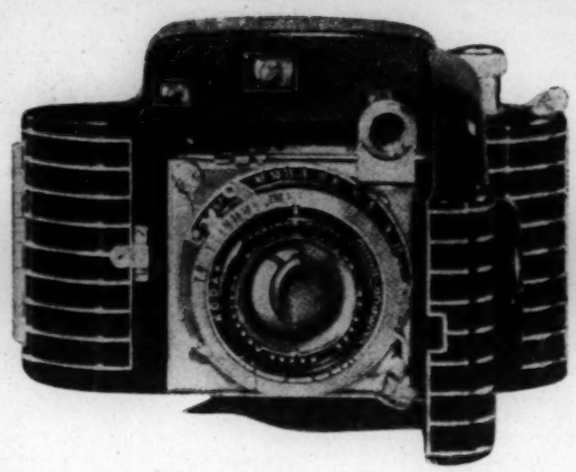

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